

Oct.29—Nov.4, 1973

Fed. troops march in Que. again



photo from QUEBEC-PRESSE

SHOWN HERE ARE TROOPS OF THE Canadian Armed Forces staging a massive parade on the Plains of Abraham. Such parades are felt to be direct attempts to intimidate the people of Quebec.

The Canadian government ten days ago deployed troops in the Québec City region with the aim of intimidating voters less than two weeks before they went to the polls.

On the 18th and 19th of October 20 tanks were brought out and paraded around the provincial Legislative buildings. The official explanation was that the tanks and soldiers had been placed around the buildings for purposes of "inspection".

On the next day, Friday, October 19, a group of tanks left the Legislative grounds and travelled up the Grande-Allée (a main thoroughfare) to the Saint-Louis Gate. This action was carried out as 10,000 civil servants were going for their lunch.

The tanks also paraded down the Plains of Abraham. The Plains of Abraham is a park area overlooking the St. Lawrence River where the British general Wolfe beat the French army of Montcalm in 1759.

In addition, there are 2,000 more soldiers than normal at the Saint-Hubert Forces base. Extra troops are being brought there in a convoy of 600 military vehicles which left Ottawa in the last days of the electoral campaign.

The deployment of the military followed reports that the Parti Québécois was getting a higher support in public opinion polls than expected. The last poll put the Liberals at 35% and the PQ at 21% but with fully 30% of the electorate still undecided.

A similar tactic was used before the 1970 campaign in which the PQ had entered for the first time. A Brinks armoured car brigade was highly publicized as having left the province with huge amounts of stock and cash. The PQ believes this tactic cost them up to 10% of the vote from persons still wavering over the economic uncertainties of independence.

This use of Canadian armed forces follows closely on a Toronto Star report that the American government had prepared their troops in New York State for possible deployment in Québec during the F. L. Q. crisis of 1970.

SFU seeks S. African wine boycott

BURNABY (CUP)--A request to the B. C. government to cease purchases of South African and Portuguese liquors was passed by the Simon Fraser Student Society (SFSS) Executive Council. The boycott is a protest against the discriminatory and racial policies of these governments.

vernments.

The request for the council motion originated with the South African Action Coalition, a group engaged in politically educating the B. C. public. The group will be petitioning the government to cease purchases of the liquors, in a move

to correct some of the contradictions between practice and preachings.

For example, although Canada voted for UN Resolution XXVII, which called for a stop to the exploitation of the lands and peoples under Portuguese domination, the provincial liquor boards continue to deal in alcohol originating from these places.

It has been requested that the following be boycotted:

J. V. R. Brandy
Paarl Brandy
Ostrich Ruby Port
Paarl Muscatel
Paarl Old Tawny Port
Paarl Olorosso Cream Sherry
Dao Wine
Faisca
Gonzalez 54 Port
Gonzalez Ports
Harvey's Port
Gonzalez Sherry
Koppe Rose
Paarl Pale Dry Sherry
Paarl Reisling White Wine
Paarl Roodeberg Red Wine
Brizard Roma Brandy
Brizard Roma Vintage Port
Convido Port
Koppe Victoria Black Label
L. C. B. Fine Old Brandy
L. C. B. Medium Full Port

Malmsey Madera
Mateus
Osborne Rose
Sercial Madera

CUPE City clerk suspended; Book-offs could lead to strike

Contract negotiations between the City of Edmonton and Local 52 of the Canadian Union of Public Employees have deteriorated to the point that strike action may be necessary for settlement.

On Wednesday, October 24, a clerk was suspended indefinitely when she refused to work overtime taking minutes at a council meeting. On Thursday she was dismissed from her job.

In protest city hall workers are book-off sick as well as refusing overtime and generally slowing down work output. (Walking off the job is illegal because of the court injunction obtained by city hall 2, 5 weeks ago.)

The main issues in the dispute are not so much wage increases as fringe benefits. One major point is the official recognition of the union and its right to scope jurisdiction (preventing job re-

classification by management, an action that takes a worker out of the union with a subsequent loss of union benefits, and usually a cut in wages. But the job remains the same.)

The negotiation proceedings have gone to the Board of Industrial Relations, which meets on Thursday to resolve the issue.

But so far, the union is refusing to recognize the board; and if its ruling is unsatisfactory, Local 52 president Dave Adams may have to call for a strike vote, a likely action considering the workers' solid opposition to the city hall's terms.

The union is showing an unexpected solidarity and militancy as it presents a united front to city hall management.

by Eric Johnson

Can. Breweries, too

Logically the boycott should also include any products made by Canadian Breweries Ltd., a company owned by the Rothman's family of South Africa.

SFSS also passed a resolution strongly recommending that the University Centre Building not purchase any of these liquors in future. Canadian Breweries products, such as O'Keefe, Carling, Black Label, are currently sold in the pub.

The Alberta Liquor Control Board also traffics in many of the above mentioned brands. The Alberta South African Action Coalition is currently preparing a request similar to the one drafted at Simon Fraser to present to the Alberta Provincial Government.

Various Canadian Breweries brand beers are also served at the University of Alberta pub-in-SUB.

(and coming events)

Graduate Wives

POUNDMAKER

STAFF THIS ISSUE:

(Knock, knock, knock) Hello, Dave? Dave's not here. (snicker, snicker, ho ho) Hello, Joe? Joe's not here. (ha ha) Hello, Beth, Winston, Roger, Malcolm, Eugene? They're not here either. (Ha Ha ha ha) Hello Hugh? ... Jim? Eric? They aren't here either; Eric is out suffering. (HMMMMMMMMMMMMMM.....)
Hello Morgan, Ross Colette? YES, GODDAMMIT! WE'RE HERE AND IT'S FUCKING 10 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING MOUNTAIN STANDARD FUCKING TIME!

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Continued on page 15

Boycott committee plans fall offensive

This past Thursday an important meeting of the Boycott Kraft Committee was held, in effect kicking off the fall campaign. National Farmers' Union organizer Don Kossick was in from Saskatoon to report on the status of the boycott.

There had been some feeling among the urban committee that the N. F. U. executive was softpedalling the boycott in recent months.

However Roy Atkinson, N. F. U. President, has prepared a lengthy document signed under his name explaining the boycott, which will be distributed to all the media in Canada during the next several weeks. Kossick read this statement before the meeting of some 25 people.

Much of the information had been used before -- the history of the boycott, the plight of the farmers, the machinations of Kraft, the trend toward monopoly control, the need for urban-rural alliances based on the understanding that the middlemen make the huge profits -- but never before has the N. F. U. issued such a comprehensive document.

The report brings new evidence to show that Kraftco is destroying the industrial milk industry in Canada.

In addition, the September issue of the N. F. U. paper *Union Farmer* has also emphasized the union's continuing involvement in the boycott. Boycott material was printed on 3 of the issue's 12 pages.

As soon as the weather turns bad, there will be a renewal of the urban-rural picketing actions that marked Edmonton last year and this fall. Kossick mentioned that the N. F. U. has spent a good part of its resources in supporting the California grape and let-

tuce boycott initiated by the United Farmworkers Union (UFW). This had even impinged a bit on the N. F. U.'s own program. However Kossick stressed the importance of not being chauvinist and of all progressive unions realizing that workers across the world must support each other.

It was also reported that in early November an 8-page politics of food supplement will be distributed by the Canadian University Press to all CUP papers including *POUNDMAKER*. The supplement will discuss all the present boycotts: Kraft, Dare Cookies, Angolan coffee, California grapes and lettuce and will include a comprehensive analysis of the food industry and agribusiness. The supplement may reach an edition of 500,000 as various boycott committees will use the material as well as CUP papers.

Kossick emphasized that although the boycott has not crumbled the Kraft walls, it is certainly putting some cracks in those walls. For example Kraftco has refused even to talk about the boycott to journalists including the financial papers. Kraft profits have suffered to the tune of \$3 million at a time when corporate profits were rapidly going up (up 54% in the retail food industry in the first three months of this year).

In addition, the National Dairy Council which is a front for various middlemen involved in the dairy industry, issued this uptight report: "President John Jackson expressed concern over the longterm political aspirations of the N. F. U.; that Kraftco was merely one means to an end; that the council should oppose the N. F. U. vigorously and provide strong support to Kraftco and Sealtest as required and requested." (Minutes, 18 April, 1973).



David Baugh, an activist in the Boycott Kraft Committee and its umbrella ECJIFI (Edmonton Committee for Justice in the Food Industry) organization, described a letter he had received as the government's official reply to a petition representing 50,000 Albertans asking for government sanction of the boycott. The petition and brief was presented before four members of the provincial cabinet last September 13. (See *POUNDMAKER*, September 17).

The letter, from Minister of Consumer

Affairs Bob Dowling, was basically a political obfuscation. It thanked the Committee for its presentation and its concern over such matters. But the Minister said he could promise no action as of that date.

A teach-in on the politics of food may be sponsored later in the fall by ECJIFI.

All in all, the meeting was quite successful and boycott members left feeling that the battle against Kraft would soon be intensified.

CAUT demands refuge for Chileans

TORONTO (CUP) -- The Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT) has called on the Canadian government to provide asylum for refugees from the military coup in Chile both in the Canadian embassy in Santiago and in Canada.

In a statement issued from Ottawa, the CAUT board said: "The Department of Manpower and Immigration (should) handle this matter with the same sense

of urgency that very properly was shown in the cases of the refugees from Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Uganda."

The statement said the organization "deplores the current violent attack on freedom, including academic freedom, in Chile and urges the government to aid the victims of the political persecution in Chile."

A report from a Canadian recently

returned from Chile indicates that the dean of the faculty of medicine at the University of Santiago was dragged from his dinner table by military authorities and has not been seen since.

"Students of Chilean universities are also in great danger," the CAUT statement continued, "and it is strongly recommended that a liberal interpretation of Canadian immigration laws be used

to assist students to enter Canada.

"In addition, these Chilean students at present in Canada should be protected and suitably supported."

The statement also called on the government to allocate "special funds to maintain refugee academics as supernumerary staff at Canadian universities."

CAUT Statement

The Board of the CAUT deplores the current violent attack on freedom, including academic freedom, in Chile and urges the Government of Canada to accept the position that Canada has a moral responsibility to aid the victims of political persecution in Chile. The Board urges in particular that the Department of External Affairs make known its willingness to exercise its good offices on behalf of imperilled faculty in the universities of Chile. CAUT further urges that the Government of Canada should provide assistance of several kinds including the provision of asylum in our Embassy in Chile, the allocation of special funds to maintain refugee academics as supernumerary staff at Canadian universities, and the relaxation of immigration requirements.

Students of Chilean universities are also in great danger and it is strongly recommended that a liberal interpretation of Canadian immigration laws be used to assist students to enter Canada. In addition, those Chilean students at present in Canada should be protected and suitably supported.

It is further recommended to the Department of External Affairs and the Department of Manpower and Immigration that this matter be handled with the same sense of urgency that very properly was shown in the cases of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Uganda. We believe that it would be an offence to the conscience of the Canadian academic community to extend credits or provide other aid to the present regime in Chile before appropriate arrangements are made to care for all those in danger from the effects of the military coup.

Students now face Bigger Brother in SIN

MONTREAL (CUP) -- The Canadian government is becoming more efficient in its surveillance of university students. This past year Statistics Canada has been linking the information students give in registration to their Social Insurance Number (SIN).

A Statistics Canada official explained that the government wanted to do a flow pattern study of the students who move from one university to another in order to ascertain why some universities suddenly have a large enrolment.

However, the project has received

strong opposition from the university registrars who attended a conference last year in Toronto.

Loyola College's registrar challenged the government's contention that it could force the universities to co-operate in this study. Although he is not a lawyer, he expressed doubt that the federal government could interfere with institutions under a provincial jurisdiction.

In addition to the constitutional objections, students have expressed fears that their privacy will be even more endangered with this additional access to information.

Although the SIN was originally conceived to replace the Unemployment Insurance numbering system which was fast running out of numbers, a government publication proudly proclaims that "the creation of the SIN has proved a boon to organizations all over Canada. Not only is it being used by the groups for which it was intended, the Canada and Quebec pension plans, and Unemployment Insurance, it is also being used by the department of National Revenue, taxation division, and by the Armed Forces instead of the regimental number."

The Orwellian publication of SIN's original purpose becomes more evident with the further announcement that "all school boards have been authorized to use the number and many of them are encouraging voluntary registration among students 14 years of age and older."

However, the publication hastens to assure the citizen that "the SIN number is merely a way of making it easier to get at information which is recorded about you in any case. It makes possible a national filing system in an age when more and more schemes intended for us all are coming into existence."

Statistics Canada already has access to the results of other government surveys and the nation-wide compulsory census conducted every ten years.

Communist Party to hold weekend 'school' on Canadian Socialism

The Communist Party of Canada will be holding a weekend school in Edmonton on November 2nd, 3rd, and 4th.

The agenda covers the objectives and direction of the Communist Party in Canada. The concentration is basically upon a Marxist analysis of Canadian problems, with studies of the Canadian economy and the history of the working class in Canada featured. However there will be discussion of the Middle East situation in an open meeting on Friday (noon) at the Meditation Room in the

Student's Union Bldg., and the conference will end with a discussion of international problems.

The school paper will feature guest speakers Bruce Magnuson, the Party's Labour Secretary and Emil Bydrnason, head of the Labour Research Bureau in Vancouver.

There is a \$3.00 fee for students and unemployed people and a \$7.00 fee for all others. Billeting can be arranged. Application forms and information is available from the Weekend School Committee at 1-9642 Jasper Avenue.

Demonstration against junta repression

Down with the coup!
Free the Chilean prisoners.
L. T. T. out of Chile!

These were a few of the slogans chanted by the small but very loud and enthusiastic group of demonstrators who marched in Edmonton on Saturday, Oct. 27. The march was in protest against the military coup and political repression in Chile.

Almost fifty people took part in the demonstration which included a march from Sir Winston Churchill Square to the Federal Building where a short rally was held.

The demonstration was endorsed by several prominent individuals and groups in Edmonton, including the Labour Council, members of the Edmonton Committee for Justice in the Food Industry (ECJFI), the Arab Students' Association, Gordon Wright (past president, Alberta NDP), and U of A professors Johnson, Frucht, and Garfinkle.

At the rally, Henry Malta spoke on behalf of the Chile Teach-In Group which sponsored the demonstration. He emphasized the importance of pressuring the Canadian government to cut off aid to the junta and to grant asylum to Chilean refugees.

Malta stated that the Canadian embassy in Chile had closed its doors to political refugees. He stressed the need to organize broad united actions around demands with which a large number of people could agree, such as "End the repression" and "Free the political prisoners".

In conclusion, Malta announced the formation of an Edmonton chapter of the Canadian Committee to Defend Latin American Prisoners (CCLA).

Professor Johnson of the University of Alberta Department of History out-

lined the history of Chile before the coup. He told the rally: "Allende was not, and his government was not, a thoroughly socialist one by any means whatsoever." Johnson stated that the UN commission which investigated the present Chilean situation wrote: "Human rights are systematically violated." They concluded that the actions of the Chilean military come near the UN definition of genocide.

Johnson also told the rally that the World Bank, which had refused credit to Allende, was now processing a multi-million dollar loan for the military regime. Furthermore the US Department of Agriculture is giving the junta twenty-four million dollars in credit.

Canadian imperialism had also been involved in bringing about the coup according to Johnson. Canada refused to make any loans to Chile while Allende was in power --- except for 8.8 million dollars this year for military supplies.

Unite against junta

David Baugh, a member of ECJFI, said that it is important to pressure the Canadian government to alter its policies of support for the junta. He said that debating the past and making judgments on it were not important to him. He announced that he would support any valuable public actions organized by the CCLA, although he is active in the Canada-Chile Solidarity Committee. (The Canada - Chile Solidarity Committee was invited to participate in the demonstration. However, they decided to boycott it.)

Phil Courneyeur, Labour Challenge press correspondent from Latin America spoke of Canada's involvement in causing the economic crisis which made the coup possible. He said that Canada's recognition of the junta "shows which side it is on."

"What we are here for," said Courneyeur, "is to unite to build a campaign against the junta."

Courneyeur saw the small Edmonton demonstration in an international perspective as part of a large movement around the world. He said that he had participated in demonstrations of twenty to thirty thousand Argentines in response to the coup in Chile.

Raising consciousness in Canada will be more difficult because we are further from Chile, Courneyeur noted, but the anti-war movement started with small actions like this one and grew into a mass movement. "We have to go from this action to other actions," he concluded.

A representative of the Arab Students' Association told the rally: "The military regime in Chile is trying to do what the Israeli regime is trying to do in the Middle East." Both governments, he



said, support the interests of imperialism. Therefore he called upon the demonstrators to defend the Arab liberationists. He expressed the solidarity of the Arab students with the students, workers, and peasants of Chile.

Sheila Mawson, Edmonton organizer of the Young Socialists, also spoke. She cited examples of successful mass action campaigns such as the campaign for the release of Hugo Blanco, a Peruvian political prisoner, and the campaign for US withdrawal from Cambodia.

She agreed with Baugh and Courneyeur on the importance of unity in building such a campaign. She said that activists must not allow their differences over such matters as the character of the Allende government to interfere with their defense of the Chilean prisoners. They must unite around specific demands on

which they can agree.

At the same time, however, she stated, they must not neglect to have free and open discussions to analyze the events in Chile, and to draw the important lessons of the coup.

The final speaker was David Nock of the Industrial Workers of the World. Nock spoke of the War Measures Act and of recent military manoeuvres in Quebec. He concluded that "military fascism is just sort of around the corner in Canada." He told the audience that Mitchell Sharp, who was so quick to give recognition to the Chilean junta, had been on the Board of Governors of Brazilian Traction, one of the major enterprises of Canadian imperialism in Latin America.

Future action in support of Latin American political prisoners will be organized by the CCLA. For further information call Henry Malta 433-5980 or Dave Pohlko 424-1634.

Students support Firestone workers

MONTREAL (CUPI)--Students at the University of Québec and the University of Montréal are organizing to support the militant strike of more than 300 workers at the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company in Joliette, 65 miles north of Montréal.

In meetings 2 weeks ago the students set up a committee to support the Firestone workers and other Québec workers now out on strike. The committee's main activity will be to publicize and support the boycott of Firestone products launched two weeks ago by the Québec Federation of Labour.

The boycott follows six months of strike action against Firestone--a giant U.S.-based rubber corporation that ranks among the 35 largest companies in North America. The company made more than 3000 dollars profit per worker at its Firestone plant last year, but has refused to grant any of the workers' demands. Instead, it has used violence and intimidation to attempt to get the workers to give in.

With the collaboration of the Joliette police, Firestone used security agents, police dogs, and even a helicopter to harass pickets and move 350,000 tires out of the plant through the union's picket lines.

Firestone obtained an injunction limiting the workers to a symbolic picket line of four. The workers face 2 million dollars in fines from picketing incidents that occurred while they were trying to prevent the company from moving products out; individual strikers face fines of up to 300,000 dollars.

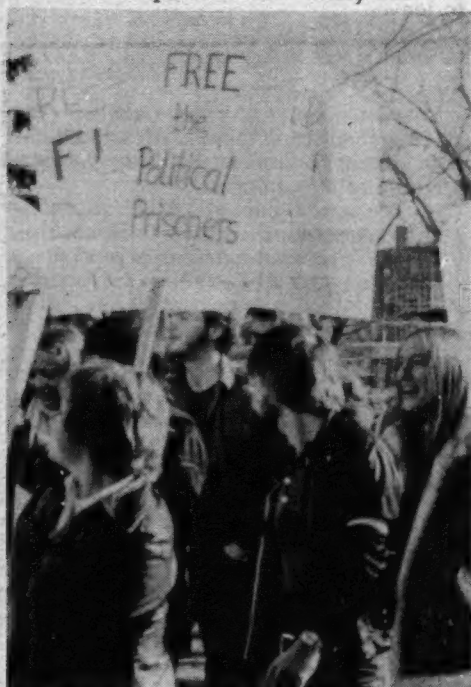
In addition to direct harassment of the pickets, Firestone has used economic pressure and has threatened to close its plant if the strike is not settled.

Two weeks ago the company cancelled the 23 million dollar expansion plans that it said would have provided 400 more jobs in Joliette. In response, a spokesman for the strikers said "we prefer to have 300 workers who are well-paid and respected rather than 700 who are badly paid and ill-treated."

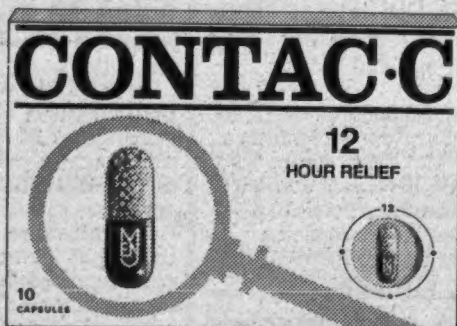
Nevertheless, the workers succeeded in halting all production at the plant. Firestone, though, refused all their demands and negotiations were stalled for six weeks, until they resumed October 9.

The workers are demanding extended grievance procedures, a guarantee that no worker will lose his job because of technological changes, a limit of eight hours a week on obligatory overtime, and the institution of French as the wor-

cont'd on pg. 6



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CHILE - Singing in the shower

From Business Week

"I am laughing for the first time in a long time," says Andronico Luksic, a Chilean businessman. "I sing in the shower and my days are full of plans."

Luksic has reason to be cheerful. His Luchetti Spaghetti Factory in Santiago is the first industrial plant to be returned to its owner by the military junta that overthrew President Salvador Allende's Marxist coalition government on Sept. 11. But the events that led to that restoration also reflect the bitterness of Chile's three-year experiment with a "democratic road to socialism" and the violence of its ending.

Luchetti had been seized by workers and later "intervened" by the government following an abortive military uprising against Allende last June. And on Sept. 12, the day after the coup, 100 of the factory's 500 workers occupied the plant and fought a pitched battle with troops.

By the time of the coup, some 500 Chilean enterprises, accounting for close to half of the country's gross national product, had come under government control.

General Gustavo Leigh, Chile's air force commander and a member of the four-man junta, says that takeovers legally completed by the Allende government will not be reversed but other industries and farm properties will be returned to their former owners. Only a small number of companies had been legally nationalized; as a result, more than 400 will apparently be handed back. That will probably include some U.S. companies, such as Dow Chem-

ical's petrochemical joint venture, that had been put under government supervision.

Prospects. The big copper mines seized from Kennecott Copper Corp., Anaconda Co., and Cerro Corp. clearly will stay in government hands. But in Santiago this week, Jaime Velasco, legal counsel of CODELCO, the government-run copper corporation, told BUSINESS WEEK that Chile is interested in paying for the expropriated mines. Allende had wiped out any prospect of compensation to Kennecott and Anaconda by claiming they owed Chile some \$600-million for alleged "excess profits."

Velasco did not indicate whether the junta would abandon this claim. But he suggested that arrangements for compensation could be linked to joint ventures by the Chilean government and the companies. Reportedly, one such joint venture could be to develop the San Jose del Abra copper deposit, a major ore body in the area of Anaconda's former Chuquicamata mine. In the late 1960s, Anaconda had submitted to the government of former President Eduardo Frei a proposal for joint development of the property.

In New York, Anaconda Vice-Chairman William E. Quigley said the company was not taking the initiative to open discussions. He added: "We are available if there is an indication of good faith and a sound basis for discussions. We approach this with an open mind. But obviously, we won't reinvest in properties taken away unless we are recompensed."



Recall diplomat

TORONTO (CUP)--An investigation should be conducted into the Canadian ambassador's behaviour after the coup in Chile, John Rodriguez (MP-NDP, Niclebelt) told University of Toronto students recently.

Andrew Ross was not in Chile at the time of the military coup but returned shortly afterwards to find a small number of Chileans had taken refuge in the Canadian embassy located on the tenth

floor of a downtown office building.

After his return, eyewitness accounts report the doors to the embassy were locked shut with an embassy employee posted outside. Ross's instructions were to allow in only those persons with a Canadian passport, Rodriguez said. Embassy personnel were under instructions to phone the junta authorities to come and get any further Chileans who were able to enter the embassy and refused to leave.

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Interviews on Nov. 19-23

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Patient testifies against Morgentaler

MONTREAL (CUP)--A former patient has been the chief witness for the prosecution so far at the trial of Dr. Henry Morgentaler.

Morgentaler is facing the first of six charges for performing illegal abortions.

The crown is basing its case against Morgentaler on a specific abortion performed in his clinic August 15, the day the Montreal police raided the clinic and seized his files. The police also held for questioning all the people that were in the clinic at that time.

From one of them they obtained a statement that she had received an abortion from the accused.

The witness, who is testifying under the Canada Evidence Act giving her protection against prosecution on the basis of her testimony, also obtained an order from associate judge James Hugessen that her name or address not be published. She is an unmarried, twenty-six year-old foreign graduate student in the Montreal area.

She said that she contacted Morgentaler's office some time around the beginning of August, after finding out that she was pregnant. She first contacted the Montreal area hospitals, after her gynecologist told her he did not perform abortions. His nurse suggested going to New York but the witness felt she had neither the time nor

the money.

The nurse told her to contact the Montreal hospitals but the four she contacted made unsatisfactory offers. The first two, the Catherine Booth and the Reddy Memorial, asked for what she described as "fantastic" sums.

The third, the Royal Victoria, could not give her a date that was soon enough and suggested that she contact Morgentaler. His clinic, she said, gave her an appointment for August 15.

The fourth hospital could not give her an appointment before the end of August. The witness said told them she had an earlier appointment with Morgentaler, whom the person at the hospital in return described as "good".

On the day of the raid the witness, who was six weeks pregnant, arrived at the Beaupré Street clinic shortly before noon. After talking with the doctor, the abortion was performed in a few moments and the witness was removed to the basement of the house to a recuperating room. At this time the Montreal police came in, arrested the doctor and removed all the patients to police station 6.

There were ten patients at the clinic at the time. At the station eight were placed in a room downstairs while two of them, the only non-Caucasians, were brought upstairs and questioned. Later the same afternoon the patients

were removed to the De Maisonneuve hospital where they were examined by the head of the gynecology department. After the examination the women were returned to the police station where the witness signed a statement describing the incidents leading up to the abortion and the abortion itself.

The doctor who examined the witness on the afternoon of the raid testified that she had had a miscarriage, either natural or otherwise.

The witness was returned to her home later that night. Two days later she suffered a complication and was brought to the Royal Victoria where she remained

for a week. The abortion had not been completed.

Because of the sudden arrival of the police the witness did not have a chance to meet with the doctor after the abortion, either for an examination or to receive a prescription that Morgentaler said would have been given to her.

The woman said she needed an abortion because neither she nor the father-to-be could afford to support her child. She is a graduate student in agriculture while he is a student at Michigan State University. She also said she did not want the public shame that accompanies an unwed mother and illegitimate child.

Firestone

king language in the Joliette plant.

They also want to start closing the wage gap of about one dollar an hour between themselves and rubber workers in Ontario. This last demand in particular, as well as the general militance of the local union leadership, brought the Firestone workers into conflict with their international union--the United Rubber Workers International Union.

The workers' demands threatened to upset the pattern of contract settlements that the international wanted to impose on its locals--a pattern that included keeping Québec workers on a lower pay scale than their Ontario counterparts. Last year, in fact, the president of Firestone in the U. S. admitted his company came into Québec "because of the high unemployment and consequent low salaries."

After the international cut off its 1,000 dollars a week contribution to the strike fund, the Firestone workers appealed directly to the Québec Federation of Labour (QFL) for aid.

The strike has been led by a militant rank and file committee--the "Comité de Trente" made up of leaders of the

cont'd from pg. 4

union local and delegates from different sections of the factory.

The committee directed picket line activity earlier in the summer, defied the international's pressure to compromise its demands, and is now organizing evening courses in unionism and labour history for workers prevented by the injunction from taking direct action.

Three nights a week, more than 250 of the workers discuss their struggle and the political questions it raises, and prepare themselves for action after they return to work.

The Firestone workers have also lent support to other striking workers in Joliette, in particular the 90 men on strike for almost five months against Canadian Gypsum (also a U. S. branch plant). During the Gypsum strike, local police protected scab workers who crossed union picket lines to continue production.

The Firestone workers were leaders in the August occupation of provincial labour minister Jean Cournoyer's Montréal office by members of 17 striking unions. The day-long occupation forced Cournoyer to publicly condemn the use of scabs to break strikes.

Ex-vice president misses out on pension by 102 days

COLORADO (CPS-CUP)--United States Vice President Spiro T. Agnew lost his eligibility for a federal retirement pension by resigning last week.

American law requires that government employees complete five years

of "creditable civil service" in order to qualify for a retirement pension. Agnew took office in his first Federal job on January 20, 1969 and held it for four and three quarter years, falling 102 days short of the pension requirement.

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Police Occupy LIP Factory

Workers still
produce watches

BESANCON, France (LNS) -- Nearly 100,000 marched through this town of 140,000 on September 29 to show their support for the workers at the Lip watch factory.

In the middle of June, the 1300 Lip workers began an occupation of the factory after they found out that the company was planning to lay off half its work force. For two months the workers held the factory, organizing themselves into committees -- some to continue production, others to spread the word about the occupation to people in other parts of the country, some to sell watches. Workers all over France bought Lip watches (for less than their usual price) as a gesture of support, and the Lip workers were even able to pay themselves salaries.

Then on August 14 (when most of the French working population was on vacation) a force of 3000 National Policemen (the French riot squad) retook the factory, evicting the people who were on guard for the night.

By the time they were evicted, the occupation had become known as L'Affaire Lip and since people all over France support the workers, the government has been forced to continue negotiations with them. But while the negotiations are going on, the workers continue to produce watches at "The New Factory" in the gymnasium of a local school in Besancon.

Sept. March

The night before the September march, thousands of demonstrators streamed into Besancon from every region of France. An atmosphere of festivity prevailed in a field outside town where the demonstrators gathered. People played music and visited booths set up by the various groups participating in the march.

The morning of the march a driving rain began but cars and buses kept rolling in and the march took place anyway.

Many stores and cafes had been closed the day of the march after a campaign by local businessmen and the right-wing who spread rumors that the demonstrators were planning "trouble." There were posters up all over town, warning people about the "invasion" by revolutionaries.

However, people crowded on balconies and at windows to greet the marchers with smiles and nods of approval. The town has shown a tremendous amount of support for the Lip workers. The day they took the factory 15,000 people demonstrated to show their solidarity -- the largest demonstration the city had known since the liberation from the Nazis in 1945. After the factory was stormed by the National Police there was another demonstration -- of 10,000 -- and municipal and transportation workers held one day sympathy strikes.

The day of the September demonstration, soldiers at a local barracks (confined to quarters for the day) put out a leaflet, which was distributed to demonstrators, saying they would never obey orders to march against workers of the Lip factory. "The majority of us are for the workers of Lip and we hope to see you win," it said.

The riot police who have been occupying the factory since they drove the workers out in the middle of August are quartered in the same barracks as those soldiers. "Not a single one of us speaks to the riot police," the leaflet said.

In the meantime, watches are still being produced. "We can make about 80 to 100 watches a day here," one of the workers at Jean Zay Gymnasium told a reporter from Agence France-Presse. "That represents about 15,000 francs daily for ensuring our wages. So this operation is not purely psychological."

Lip workers are still touring the country to explain their struggle to other people. And while the riot police still occupy the factory, the workers have made sure that no one will be running the factory in their absence. "The factory is not going to operate without us," a statement from the workers said.

"We did not damage any machinery, but we removed some vital parts from each machine without which the shops cannot function. We chose especially to set aside pieces of machines that are either very new or very old, so it will be difficult to replace these vital parts."

Since being thrown out of the factory, the workers have been able to have two "wildcat paydays" -- one at the end of August and one at the end of September. The handing out of salaries at the end of August took place at a movie theatre



Workers at a meeting in the LIP factory in France. photo: LNS

in Besancon. Outside the marquee advertised the current feature: Woody Allen in "Take the Money and Run".

Negotiations with the government continue. The government has acceded to one of the workers' demands -- that the company continue as one unit instead of the "restructuring" that the company originally proposed before the occupation. However, so far the government has refused to agree to the second demand of the workers -- that there be no firings.

Workers in at least one other factory in France have followed the Lip workers' example. In Cerizay 96 striking women workers have set up their own shirt-making operation after the management wouldn't agree to their demands. The finished shirts (which have been named Pil -- Lip spelled backwards) are being sold to other workers. Peasants in the area have offered grapes and bought lottery tickets for the striking women who have also set up a day care center in the factory.

L'Affaire Lip is far from over and from the beginning businessmen have seen the significance of workers "producing, selling and paying ourselves" as banners over the occupied plant said. A French businessman's magazine described the significance of the occupation like this:

"French society as it is conceived by the government of the country and by

most of the ruling classes has rarely been so threatened in its principles as now, to judge by the Lip affair. The threat did not come in a spectacular manner, but the action of the Lip personnel, as calm as it may appear, is not for that reason any less insidious. By this we mean that in other situations of general social agitation or of political disturbances the illegal acts that are committed, while they may be numerous, do not always carry grave consequences for the institutions of society...

"The Lip affair is something else again. Calmly, and without creating any great distress, it is denying or transforming property rights; it is bringing to light a great weakness on the part of employers; it is showing that public power and justice can be defied or even mocked; and it is doing all this with the moral support of the great part of the population, and we repeat it is doing it calmly."

Charles Pieget, an activist in the CFTD union at Lip agreed: "The only legality we recognize is 'no layoffs, no dismantlement.' Everything else is the employers' legality and justice."

"The regime hoped to bring us to our knees by occupying our plant. But they don't understand that wherever the workers are that's where the factory is. The factory is not the walls, it is the people."

LOST

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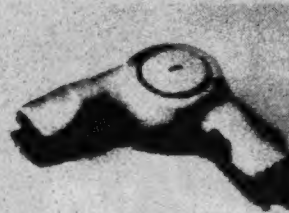


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Strikebreaking - nine

This has been a black year for labour in Canada.

In their ongoing struggle to win a better livelihood for workers, Unions have made very few gains in the last little while. They have suffered several im-

portant setbacks.

Right here in Alberta we can find numerous examples of this temporary reversal in workers' fortunes. We can all remember the railway workers being ordered back to work this fall--that was well-publicized.

But what about Ben Ginter's defiance of the Alberta Board of Industrial Relations? He won that one.

Then there was the strike which the Strathcona Legion simply crushed.

There is an injunction at City Hall against any activity by the Canadian Union of Public Employees.

The Civil Service Association is presently demonstrating against a reactionary government plan to reclassify workers into lower-paid, less secure positions.

Recently the Carpenters' strike was hurt by injunctions against picketing on several sites (including the Imperial Oil Refinery).

And now we hear that even the CBC newsmen may have to strike because management simply refuses to negotiate with them.

What do all these strikes, threatened strikes and employer reaction mean? The following is an attempt to explain in a painfully pedantic, overly careful manner--the only way that I know of cutting through the mass of mystification and confusion thrown at us every day on this matter by politicians and the mass media.

WHAT DO STRIKES MEAN?

In our society as it is presently made up, workers have only their labour with which to make a living. With the pos-

sible exception of the odd individual, this ability to work is their sole source of income; they have no investments, property, or large savings accounts on which to fall back.

So their whole working lives are devoted to bartering their labour for a price; a wage. And so it is in the context of this constant struggle to maintain a livelihood that they have formed unions--and why they have engaged in strikes.

Strikes are, first of all, nothing more of less than workers, in an organized, unified way, refusing to sell their labour. Just as Safeway or Palm Dairies or General Motors will not part with its merchandise, workers will not offer their labour if they think that what they are being offered in return is too little.

In the past few years there have been many strikes. This means, among other things, that workers, faced with the rock-etering cost of living (food, housing, clothing, etc.), feel that their employers are offering too low a price for their labour.

Considering the enormous jump in the cost of basic necessities, and the unprecedented profits made by all branches of industry, they have more than a case.

Is it not strange that at this point in Canadian history the rumour should have spread to the effect that strikes are obsolete? What development in the relationship between workers and their employers has made the right to strike obsolete, out-of-date?

None. Just that the government now feels secure enough to attempt to take it away. Except for one thing. It wasn't government that gave the right to workers to unionize and strike. They won it in a long fight which the government and employers tried relentlessly to squash. Government only extended the right to collective bargaining (and strike) to unions when it became clear that they could do nothing else.

TACTICS USED TO BREAK STRIKES

With the rising number of strikes in the last few years, it should not be surprising that the public is faced with an increasing amount of anti-union talk, and that they should have been sufficiently neutralized to tolerate outright strikebreaking on the part of employers and government.

What is strikebreaking? It is the bla-

tant denial of the right to collective bargaining which is supposedly guaranteed by law. It is government of employer breaking up a legal strike.

Without the right to strike, the whole collective bargaining process becomes meaningless. As far as the workers are concerned, the essential part of the bargaining process--the right to withhold a commodity until the right price has been offered--is taken away; without it there is nothing on which workers can base their demands.

In light of all the anti-union talk circulating these days, it is probably fruitful to mention some of the strikebreaking tactics which have recently been employed by government and employers in strikes with which you are probably familiar.

TACTIC ONE: If the union is small and the workers are relatively unskilled, simply ignore their strike and hire new workers. With the vast armies of unemployed people, there will always be enough people willing to "scab".

BEST EXAMPLE: The Strathcona Legion has refused to negotiate with the workers of the Beverage Dispensers Union. It has simply hired new workers in their place, and thrown the canteen doors wide open to prop up sagging liquor sales. The strike began last spring and is still on, hampered by a court order which restricts the number of picketers.

TACTIC TWO: If the union concerned is large and powerful, and if the workers are skilled and thus not easily replaced, call for a government back-to-work order as an "emergency measure"--or force the workers to settle under the threat of such back-to-work legislation.

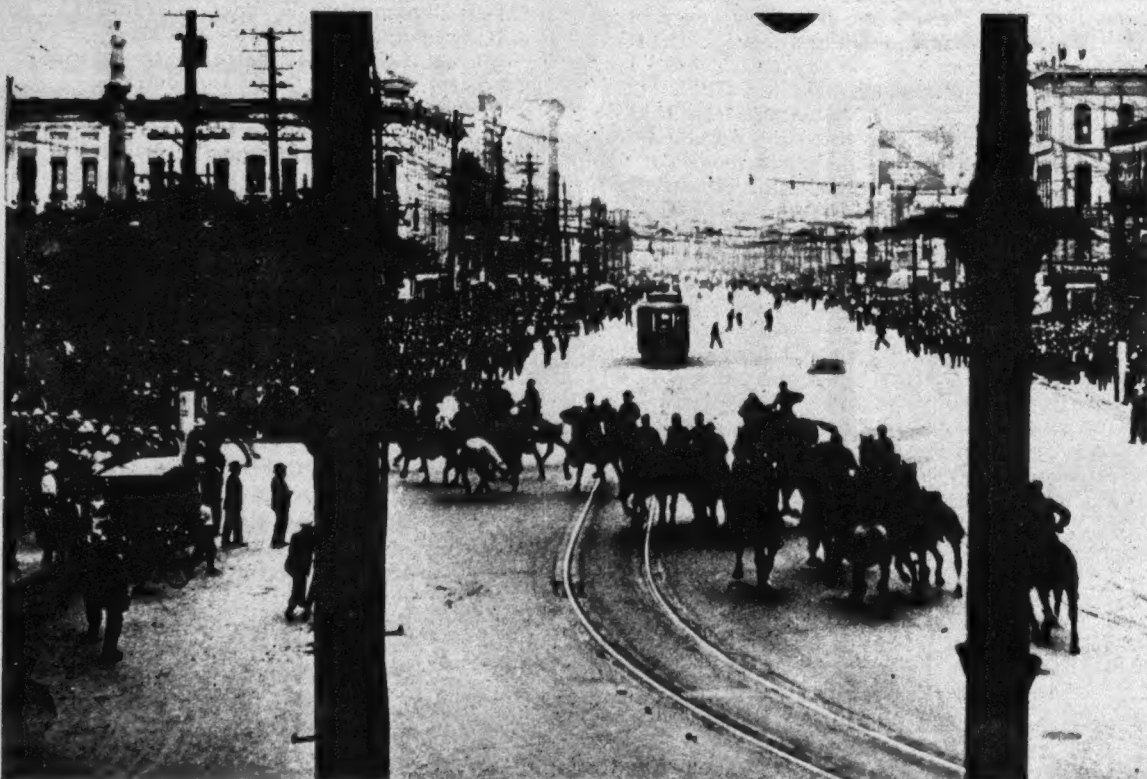
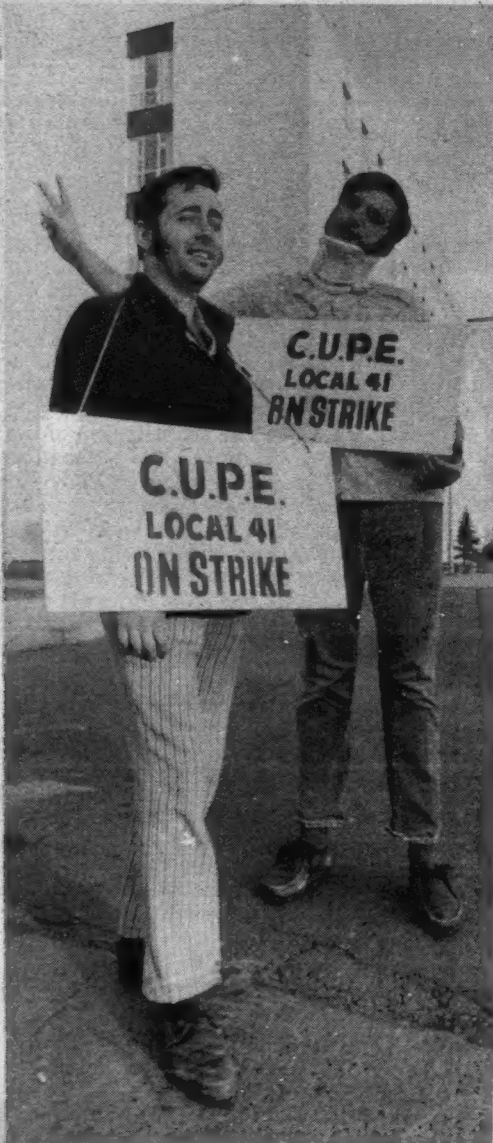
BEST EXAMPLE: The last strike of non-operating workers on the CN and CP railroads was "settled" this way. The companies simply refused to budge, choosing instead to wait out the rotating strikes, knowing that sooner or later public opinion would allow government to simply order the workers back to work. This finally happened last month.

All strikes of the Canadian Union of Public Employees (postal, hospital employees, outside workers, etc.) are conducted under the threat of "emergency" legislation. Likewise those of the building trades.

TACTIC THREE: Count on the press to report the strike in a way which consistently casts the union in an unfavourable light. (This is just in the case of "powerful" unions. In the case of weak unions (eg. at the Strathcona Legion), the press simply ignores the strike.) More than any other force, the press creates the ideological climate in which companies are completely absolved of blame for their actions and in which all the blame is placed on the union.

The attack takes several forms--from headlines which blame out the trouble being caused by the strikers, to stories which dwell on the "greedy motives" of the workers, or on the way the unions are "causing inflation".

BEST EXAMPLE: The strike this summer of the CUPE workers at the Royal Alexandra Hospital in which every story (barring one editorial) in the Journal gave the reader the impression that the work-



Part of Canada's history of strikebreaking. The RCMP were employed to break up the Winnipeg general strike.



nine popular tactics

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Civil service tradesmen set up information pickets after their jobs were reclassified this year. the reclassi-

fication was designed to keep tradesmen's salaries from rising at the same rate as those of construction workers.

ers had "no right" to withdraw their services--that the union didn't give a damn for all of the sick people who were being turned away. The Journal went so far as to print a completely insane charge by Ed Leger that the strike had resulted in the death of a man, a charge which was later shown to be totally without substance.

Completely played down was the fact that hospital workers were earning a wage on which they could not possibly live, or that hospitals in Edmonton were generally being forced to "cut back" on costs by a civic administration that has other priorities (the Commonwealth Games, a Coliseum).

TACTIC FOUR: Set the workers against the unions using a variety of methods. Take care that non-unionized workers are paid more (at Woodward's) than their brothers and sisters in union shops (at Safeway). Publicize cases in which unions wouldn't let an individual worker take a job (eg. use the Journal).

Lay-off workers and inform them that it is a direct result of a strike (as in the last railway strike); show how a strike by one group of workers is harming workers in another sector.

BEST EXAMPLE: The strike by Vancouver grain handlers last summer that ended in a back-to-work order by the Federal government. Completely ignored were the grain companies who had rejected the conciliation board award which the workers had accepted. The mass media (press, TV, radio) led a well-orchestrated campaign which convinced prairie farmers that the grain handlers indeed didn't care about them.

Again, too, the last railway strike, in which farmers were told that the stri-

kers would not move their grain, when this was completely against the facts.

TACTIC FIVE: Propagate the myth of "peace and harmony in labour relations" (and condemn disruptive unions). Along with this myth, suggest another, the one of the "impartial mediator"--one who can see both sides and suggest a settlement beneficial to both. This is a good device to use when imposing compulsory arbitration on workers. It is really blatant strikebreaking.

BEST EXAMPLE: The Air Traffic Controllers' strike last winter was settled in this way. Any national rail strike eventually meets the same end.

TACTIC SIX: Employ the powers of the courts to reduce the effectiveness of strikers (particularly of pickets). Court injunctions.

BEST EXAMPLE: The last CUPE strike at the Royal Alexandra Hospital was hampered in this way. Workers were ordered by a Supreme Court judge not to interfere with any traffic, effectively destroying any effect they may have had.

TACTIC SEVEN: Organize with other companies into one bargaining unit to ensure, amongst other things, that individual unions don't obtain good settlements. Big companies would dominate such a pool, which could then afford effectively to weaken the union structure, locking workers out completely if necessary (as the construction companies did two years ago in B. C.), or "standing pat" until the government uses its "emergency" measures to end what is necessarily a general shutdown.

BEST EXAMPLES: Local school boards across the province have formed bargaining units as one way of handling A. T. A. locals. The best local example is probably still in the making. Alberta builders have organized into the Alberta Labour Contractors Association, and the effect has been to synchronize contracts in such a way that by about 1975 all of them will expire. Then all workers will have to strike, weakening their

position considerably.

TACTIC EIGHT: Get around troublesome unions completely using a variety of methods. Form subsidiary companies, let out sub-contracts, transfer operations to a new area, or in the case of government, let out work done formerly by union labour to "private enterprise".

BEST EXAMPLES: The City of Edmonton is phasing out its own garbage pick-up and letting out contracts to small private companies. In this way it is undercutting CUPE, which had actually succeeded in obtaining a living wage for its workers.

The Province of Alberta Municipal Affairs Department (W. Baccus, Minister) is trying an experiment by letting out the janitorial work in its buildings to "private enterprise"; again CUPE is undercut.

Of note here is the contract of the Pipefitters Union which will not allow such fragmentation to develop by not allowing their to handle any product which was not produced by union labour.

TACTIC NINE: Obtain a no-strike contract with the help of government. Or better yet, gain a government guarantee that unions will not be formed.

BEST EXAMPLE: Companies exploiting the Athabasca Tar Sands. After several attempts, workers at the Great Canadian Oil Sands plant at Fort McMurray have yet to gain certification from the Board of Industrial Relations. Just lately, Bert Hohol, Alberta Minister of Labour, has re-affirmed the government attitude that the tar sands development is "too important to be disrupted by unions." Now there is talk that Bechtel, the giant American engineering firm which will probably get the Syncrude contract, will press for a no-strike agreement with workers.

These are only a few of the tactics employed to divest workers of their legal right to strike in support of their contract demands. If they succeed, what then? Will workers be content to just passively accept whatever wages and conditions their bosses give them?

Probably not.



Third World: What is Canada's Role

"More people will die of starvation in the next ten years than have died in all the wars in all of human history... World Wars I and II included." (United Nations, 1963)

The Ten Years are up this month... and the United Nations was correct.

Last Wednesday various voluntary agencies met to "grapple with the challenge of a decade... what has happened in the past ten years... where are we at now... what do we need to do in Alberta to prevent this kind of human irresponsibility again."

The symposium was province wide and the meetings held in Red Deer, Calgary and Edmonton were able to communicate via an amplified conference phone system. Through this system the people attending the meetings were able to talk with Chief N. U. Akpan, chief of the Ibibio People and Chancellor of the University of Eastern Nigeria, who was at the Calgary meeting; Rev. John McRae, Senior Liaison Officer between CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency) and the Non-governmental Organizations, who were at the Edmonton meeting; Dr. John Zimmerman, President of the Lutheran Council of Canada in Toronto; Horst Schmit, Minister of Youth, Culture and Recreation and Rafael Legaria, from Mexico, who was in Red Deer.

Growing Gap

Dr. Zimmerman stated that the Canadian Council of Churches had decided to concentrate on development issues because "of the growing gap between rich and poor and that civil unrest threatened in many areas because of these disparities. The churches feel that this should be brought to public attention." Although concerned with many areas of inequality, Dr. Zimmerman said, "You can't do everything at once. You can only work on that which is most glaring."

Dr. Zimmerman reassured the meetings that the churches are the best agency for distributing aid because they are "better equipped for it. Churches have greater efficiency in distributing aid than anyone else in Canada."

Mr. H. Schmit thanked those present for their concern and awareness of the problems facing the Third World. Schmit said that he was well acquainted with these problems having spent a lot of time travelling in Third World countries.

Pat Mooney, chairperson for the symposium, said he hoped that there

was the "realization on the part of Cabinet that there is a Third World in Alberta and Canada as well." Mr. Schmit said that this was "appreciated by Cabinet members." (This being so, one wonders at the lack of concern Lougheed's government has shown towards the Indians and their place in the new Syn-crude deal.)

A multi-media slide show, "Two Cream, No Sugar" dealing with the physical, economic and social conditions of the coffee plantation workers was presented and afterwards the meeting broke up into small groups to discuss the problems and possible solutions. Although the people seemed to be well informed about the situation and all its ramifications, they could not come up with any concrete proposals except pressuring the federal government to negotiate with Third World governments for fairer coffee prices.

The symposium concluded with

McRae, Akpan and Legaria discussing various development problems, which, after the telephone dial-a-logue was concluded, McRae continued with the people present at the meeting.

Problems Raised

"The Third World countries are generally at a disadvantage when entering into dialogue (i.e. negotiations) with First or Second World countries because they lack power," said McRae. "When countries enter into dialogue with one another, one of the things they look for is that bulge in the pocket."

Third World countries rarely have the money or the resources that developed nations are looking for. As an example he cited the position the Arab states presently find themselves in. Because

they have oil, and the US wants that oil, the US will listen to the Arabs.

Even though there is a lot of aid given to developing countries, there is a growing gap between the rich and the poor within each country. A lot of this happens because "development planners don't concern themselves with the little guy," said McRae. He continued, saying that most church agencies and voluntary agencies are now trying to develop projects which will be of direct benefit to the poor people. This won't completely solve the problem until we realize that there is gross overdevelopment in this area of the world and gross underdevelopment in the Third World and work toward solving that as well. Emphasis is now being placed on follow-up. "If new wells are put in, questions concerning maintenance of these wells are examined. There is no use putting in diesel operated wells if the people cannot afford to buy the diesel to keep them operating."

"Much aid is given so that the infrastructure of the developing country can be opened up to multi-national corporations or the industry of the aid-giving country," said McRae. This is most often done through tied aid (the money given to a country must be used to buy a certain percentage of the donor country's goods and services).

Apartheid

A further question, which dovetails into the one of growing disparities within developing countries and the opening up of these countries to multi-national corporations is that of self-determination and non-interference into country policy.

There is a fine line between the two but the definition must be made. For example, how far can an aid-giving country allow apartheid to go on the rationale of non-intervention. To what extent can a donor country use aid as a lever to allow their own industrial interests to dictate to enter a developing country and still preach self-determination?

Canada's present policy is one of negotiation. Canada sits down to the bargaining table with another country and together they decide if and when aid for development can be given.

There are certain issues in international development which must be resolved before we can consider ourselves really helping the Third World. Some of these are tied aid, unfair trade and tariff policies and the presence of third World areas in Canada.

Company indicted for exporting glass

TOLEDO, Ohio (LNS) -- Libbey-Owens-Ford, Co. (L. O. F.), one of the nation's largest glass manufacturers, has been indicted by a federal grand jury for illegally exporting bullet-proof glass for armoured vehicles to Portugal.

According to a report in the Wall St. Journal, the Justice Department has charged L. O. F. with exporting an item on the US munitions list without a required State Department license.

Libbey-Owens is the second largest US company to be charged this year with illegally shipping military parts to Portugal. Chrysler was indicted in January for shipping "militarized" engines to Portugal illegally in 1968 and 1970. Chrysler has pleaded innocent to the charges.

Both the bullet-proof glass and the militarized engines are used by Portugal to manufacture an armored amphibious vehicle similar to one that they have been refused permission to purchase from US defense corporations. Portugal is currently engaged in wars against liberation forces in its African colonies of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau. It purchases most of its weaponry and munitions from other nations.



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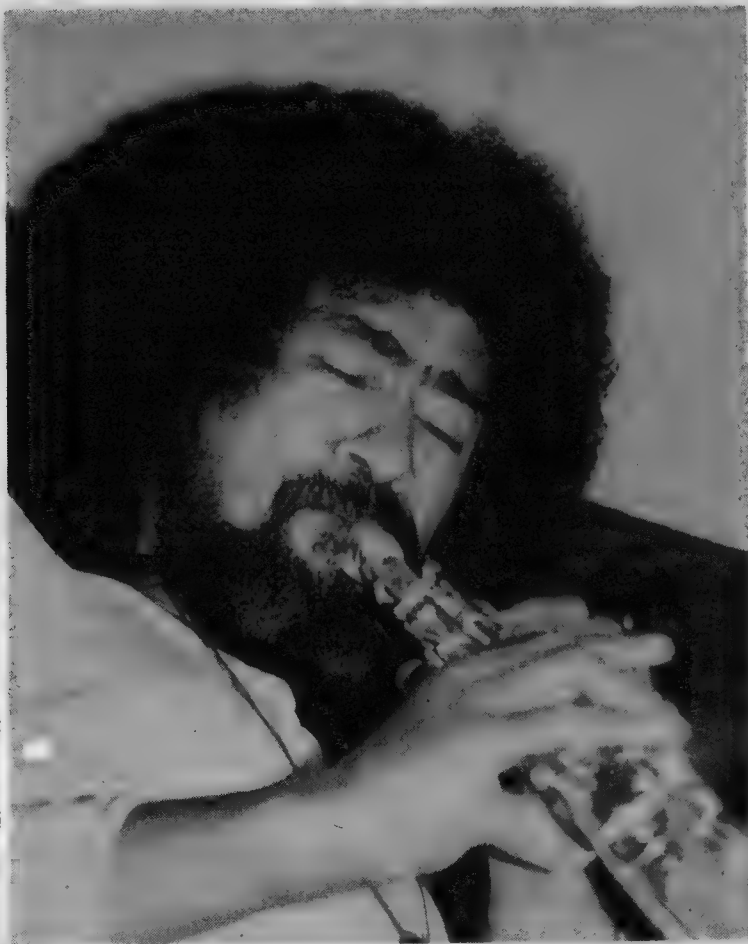
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Sunday November 4 1-9pm
Jubilee Auditorium

Arts Notes!



Hadley Caliman, a well-known jazz musician, will be playing at the Captain's Cabin. See below for date and admission price. photo: Trig Singer

Studio Theatre opens Thursday November 1st, with Federico Lorca's **BLOOD WEDDING**. The play revolves around a passionate and violent triangle between the Bride, the Bridegroom and the Lover. Eventually the Bridegroom and the Lover kill each other in a knife duel. Only the women -- the Bridegroom's mother, the Bride, and the Lover's wife, survive.

Lorca writes about the thin hold of reason on man, on our proximity to wild animals. Man retains a vestigial sense of reason but only takes account of this after his irrational deeds.

Tickets are free to University students, \$2.50 to others. They are available at the door but may also be obtained from Room 3-146 in the Fine Arts Building (112 St. and 89 Ave.) or by phoning 432-1495, Monday to Friday.

The play is directed by Frank Bueckert.

Hadley Caliman, well-known San Francisco jazz musician, will perform at the Captains' Cabin Room (8906-99 St.) this Sunday, November 4, at 8:30 p.m. Tickets are \$2.00 for Jazz Society members and \$3.00 for non-members.

Caliman plays tenor sax and flute and soprano saxophone. He will be backed by George McFetridge on piano, John Toulson on bass, and Tom Doran on drums.

Studio Theatre is planning to present the rock musical **Godspell** from December 6th to 15th and is currently seeking interested actors, singers and dancers to audition.

The auditions will take place this Thursday and Friday, November 1st and 2nd, from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. in the Dance Room 3-117, Fine Arts Centre (112 St. and 89 Ave.)

Singers should prepare something in advance and should bring along the piano part (popular song, Broadway tune, whatever will show their voice to best advantage).

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Associate Professor of Drama, Mark Schoenberg, will direct. He is the Artistic Director for Theatre 3.

Music and words for the musical are by Stephen Schwarz and are based on the text of the Gospel according to St. Matthew.

Opera fans should note that the Edmonton Opera Association is opening its season with **Faust** which will play on November 1, 3, and 5. **Faust** is a world famous theme in literature in which a man sells his soul to the devil for a few years of worldly success. The period comes to an end and Satan comes to collect his property.

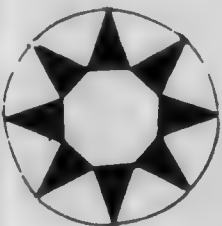
Eduardo Alvares of the Theatre Colon in Buenos Aires will play the lead role of Faust. Doris Yarick will play the female lead of Marguerite. She is an American currently performing with the Frankfurt Opera. Ms. Yarick has previously sung the role of Marguerite in Vancouver.

Information on tickets can be obtained by phoning 422-4919 or by stopping in at #503-10102 - 101 St., Edmonton.

National Film Theatre/Edmonton continues its Italian neo-realist series this Thursday and Friday with **"Umberto D"**. **"Umberto D"** is considered by many critics as the classic of the neo-realist school. It centres around the life of a retired civil servant who drifts along on his meagre pension.

The film was a 1952 release of De Sica. All screenings in the NFT series are free of charge. The films are shown at 7 p.m., Southgate Library on Thursday, and Centennial Library on Friday.

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Marlene Simpson

Wooden Spoon

There are six nutritive elements of food: carbohydrates, protein, fat, vitamins, minerals, and water. All are essential parts of our diet.

Carbohydrates provide energy. Unfortunately that is all that some starches provide.

Let's look at white cane sugar, for instance. Sugar has no other nutritive value than carbohydrates. As a matter of fact, it robs the body of B vitamins required for its digestion. In addition, it overstimulates the production of insulin and in the long run can cause low blood sugar. (If you have little energy and even feel weak and shaky, this may be your problem.)

Honey on the other hand provides many minerals, vitamins, and other valuable properties. Demerara sugar also is a good substitute for white sugar.

Sugars of any description (except fruit) are a poor source of carbohydrates. Cereals are better.

Remember, though, that white flour and polished rice are processed to the same degree as white sugar. Whole grain wheat flour and other whole grain cereals (rice, barley, oats, rye, etc.) contain, in addition to the endosperm, the germ which is the most concentrated nutritious part and the bran which provides

important bulk. They are thus important sources of protein, vitamins, and minerals.

This bread is worth trying, for sure. In Ireland they put a ring in it and serve it for Hallowe'en.

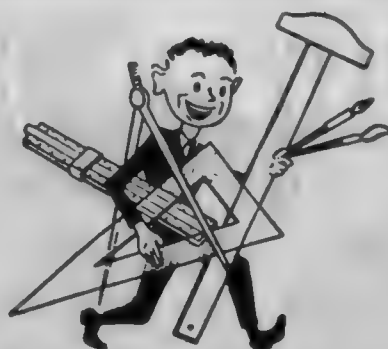
BARM BRACK (Irish)

4 cups whole wheat flour
2 tbsp. honey 1 pkg. yeast
1/8 teas. salt 1 c. sultanas
1/2 teas. nutmeg 1/2 c. sultanas
1/4 teas. cinnamon 1/4 c. candied
2.5 teas. butter peels (opt.)
1.25 c. milk (lukewarm)
2 eggs (well beaten)

Mix flour and spices. Cut in butter. Add honey. Dissolve yeast in a little of the milk. After 10 min. mix this with the rest of the milk and eggs. Stir this into flour and mix or knead until smooth and elastic (10-15 min.) Mix in fruit (and charms if it is Hallowe'en). Turn into lightly greased, large (8X3 round) pan. Cover with cloth and let rise in warm place until doubled in volume. (At least one hour.) Bake at 350° to 375° for about 1 hour. It is done when it shrinks from sides and sounds hollow when tapped. Brush with melted honey. Let stand for a few minutes before removing from pan.



A scene from **Umberto D**. Considered by critics as a classic of the neo-realist school, it is being screened by the National Film Theatre. For times and dates see ARTS NOTES!



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MIKE: never understood basis of war and injustice

Mike. The Memoirs of the Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson, Scarborough, New American Library, 1973, pp. 310, \$1.95.

Mike was the first of three volumes of memoirs that Pearson intended to write. Death interrupted that schedule, and this account of his life up to 1948 will have to suffice.

It was in 1948 that Pearson left the civil service to enter the Liberal government of Louis St. Laurent as Secretary of State for External Affairs. From 1928 until then "Mike" had been a diplomat with the department, eventually rising to be the deputy minister.

During the last few years before his death, Pearson engaged in a concentra-

ted effort to build up his public image. His story was unfolded in a glowing light for a CBC television series. And there is also this book in which Pearson portrays the image of the humble boy scout next door who made good.

However a Canadian Forum reviewer has pointed out that this image, which Pearson loved, hardly portrays the man as he was.

"No man can get so far with just a boyish grin and good intelligence. No, Pearson was a shrewd and cunning man, extraordinarily ambitious and hard driving. The mask of the unassuming friendly and engaging Mike served only to camouflage the hard man underneath."

For all its 300 pages, Mike reveals little of the inner essence of the man.

He has a tendency to talk about world events at length in which he played no part. When talking about matters in which he was involved, he tends to hide behind a barrage of official cables.

There is also relatively little information on Pearson's regular routine or about his relations with his fellow workers. As a result, one's impressions about the man himself are not as sharp as they should be.

Certainly one can conclude that Pearson never understood the socio-economic bases of injustice and war. He believed that such matters could be avoided if only the parties could be brought to the bargaining table, if only they could assume the mannerisms that he had learned at Oxford.

Never in close enough touch with reality, he shared the diplomatic fallacy that enough discussion over port could solve problems, the roots of which lay in the massive power and economic inequalities caused by capitalism.

It is significant that in 1947, Pearson only narrowly turned down an appointment as President of the Rockefeller Foundation.

A major theme of the book concerns Pearson's task in reminding Britain and the United States of our sovereignty. But this sovereignty was defined in linguistic and symbolic terms—whether Canada should or should not be mentioned se-

parately in a dispatch about the invasion of Italy.

Neither Pearson nor his bosses seem to have realized that linguistic and symbolic inferiority are consequences of economic and political inferiority. It was the Liberal governments of Mackenzie King, St. Laurent, and Pearson himself that so cheerfully sold out Canadian interests to Americans in the name of free enterprise and prosperity, a temporary prosperity at best, since resources are inevitably depleted and ownership dividends disappear back to the United States.

No doubt Pearson was a charming and well-meaning man. Many readers will be entertained and amused by his anecdotes and gentle jokes. The style is quite smooth and readable.

But one cannot help thinking that a conclusion which Pearson drew about himself at age 16, was also true of his mature years: that he possessed "an absorbing rather than a questioning mind and a rather superficial approach to life." (p. 12)

It is with a fine sense of poetic justice that one notes the publisher of this paperback edition: the New American Library. After all, Pearson was a frequent defender of the American corporate empire and his 1963 campaign was financed by it.

by David Nock

CKUA high lights

CKUA PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

HOST

MONDAY (October 29)

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------------|--|----------------|
| 11:30 A.M. | NOT OFF THE STREET: | Conversation with Rick Tait, provincial organizer for the N.O.P. | Laurie Coleman |
| 6:45 P.M. | THE MUSIC HOUR: | Musset: Herodiade, highlights. | Don McLean |
| 7:45 P.M. | UNIVERSITY TALK: | "Voices from the Mist" - Prof. Bill Meilen Assistant Professor of Drama, U of A. | |
| 8:00 P.M. | MUSIC AND NEWS: | Conversation with Regina Watson, principal harpist with the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra. | John Barnum |
| 9:00 P.M. | THE DEKOVEN CONCERT: | Music from Purcell's King Arthur. | Dekoven |

TUESDAY (October 30)

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------------------|---|------------------|
| 11:30 A.M. | TALKING ABOUT BOOKS: | Conversation with Pierre Berton. | Dorothy Dahlgren |
| 6:45 P.M. | THE MUSIC HOUR: | Offenbach: Gaite Parisienne; Schuller: 7 Studies on Themes of Paul Klee. | Don McLean |
| 7:45 P.M. | UNIVERSITY TALK: | "Copyright & the University" - Prof. Peter Lown, Associate Prof. of Law, U of A. | |
| 8:00 P.M. | EDUCATION FOR SURVIVAL: | A discussion on world order approach and how this ties in with world order education. | |
| 10:30 P.M. | THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY: | Jazz, with the Blue Mitchell Quintet. | Marc Vasey |

WEDNESDAY (October 31)

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|---|--------------|
| 6:45 P.M. | THE MUSIC HOUR: | Beethoven: Septet in E flat; Stravinsky: Dumbarton Oaks. | Don McLean |
| 7:45 P.M. | UNIVERSITY TALK: | "Inigo Jones" - Dr. John Orrell, Assoc. Prof. of English, U of A. | |
| 8:00 P.M. | BOSTON SYMPHONY CONCERT: | Eugene Ormandy conducting. Philippe Entremont soloist. Beethoven: Leonore Overture No. 3; Piano Concerto No. 5; Symphony No. 5. | |
| 11:00 P.M. | JAZZ SHOW: | Jazz music. | Sev Sabourin |

THURSDAY (November 1)

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|------------|---------------------------|---|-----------------|
| 11:30 A.M. | FROM THE CENTER: | Talks and discussions from the Center, Santa Barbara, California. | |
| 4:00 P.M. | THE RUSH HOUR: | Pop, rock, blues, jazz. | Bob Chelmick |
| 8:00 P.M. | JAZZ INTERACTIONS: | Second of two programs with alto saxophonist John Handy, recorded in San Francisco. | Marc Vasey |
| 9:00 P.M. | MATT HEDLEY PRESENTS: | Birthday tributes to Bellini and Victoria de Los Angeles. | Matt Hedley |
| 10:30 P.M. | THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY: | Featuring Sparky Rucker & Roger Brant. | Holger Petersen |
| 11:05 P.M. | STILL OF THE NIGHT: | Music from the classics. | Sev Sabourin |

FRIDAY (November 2)

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 6:00 A.M. | THE EYEOPENER: | Music, mostly, with news at 6:30, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50 and 8:55. | Bill Coull & Andy Smith |
| 9:00 A.M. | CONCERT AT NINE: | Morning concert hour. | Tony Dillon-Davis |
| 11:30 A.M. | TALKING ABOUT THEATRE: | Aspects of theatre discussed. | John Rivet |
| 3:00 P.M. | MATINEE: | A blend of musics. | Bob Chelmick |
| 8:00 P.M. | PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA: | Eugene Ormandy conducting. Natalie Hinderas soloist. Brahms: Academic Festival Overture; Rachmaninoff: Piano Concerto No. 2; Sibelius: Symphony No. 2. | |
| 9:45 P.M. | 25th FRAME: | Reports on the cinema scene. | Stephen Scobie |

SATURDAY (November 3)

- | | | | |
|------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 9:00 A.M. | NEW DIMENSIONS OF EDUCATION: | A discussion of the meaning of culture. | |
| 9:30 A.M. | OPERA IN GERMANY: | A history of German music theatre. | |
| 11:00 A.M. | SHOWTIME: | Music from "Sunny". | Murray Davis |
| 12:15 P.M. | MATCH'L BLUES: | The blues performer and the blues idiom. | Holger Petersen |
| 1:00 P.M. | THE TASTE: | Jazz. | Bill Coull |
| 3:00 P.M. | MAINSTREAM PLUS: | Jazz theme continues. | Bill Coull & Kellogg Wilson |
| 4:05 P.M. | POST-MODERN MUSIC: | End of two programs dealing with the music of Olivier Messiaen. | Marc Vasey |
| 7:45 P.M. | THE MIXED BAG: | Each week one new album or even two. | Bob Chelmick |
| 9:00 P.M. | M.P. SAUCE: | Music and conversation with Donna Warner. | Holger Petersen |
| 10:05 P.M. | CANADA FANCY: | Canadian contemporary music. | Steve Boddington |
| 10:35 P.M. | BEAT THE HEAT OF THE NIGHT: | Assorted rock. | Bryan Fustubian |

SUNDAY (November 4)

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------|
| 12:15 P.M. | YOUR WORLD: | Discussion of changing attitudes to marriage. | |
| 1:00 P.M. | SOMETHING FOR A SUNDAY AFTERNOON: | Music and spoken word from the CKUA Library. | Jay Smith |
| 2:30 P.M. | BY CORRESPONDENCE: | Programs of the Correspondence School Branch Dept. of Education. | |
| 9:00 P.M. | GOONS AND BLUFFONS: | Comedy-off-the-record. | Andy Smith |



Stompin' Tom Connors

photo: courtesy of the Gauntlet

Tom's leg kidnapped

The rumour according to which country singer Tom Connors' stompin' leg (the right one) would have been kidnapped after his appearance at the Jubilee, on October 6th, seems to become more and more believable among his fanatic fans in Toronto.

The perfectly planned kidnapping, that would have taken place when Connors—who might no longer have been called "Stompin'"—went out of the Auditorium by the back door after the show, most likely would have been the work of some highly trained amateur.

The most commonly accepted explanation, in Toronto, gives the credit of the kidnapping to "The Charge of the Light Brigade", a pro-classical music terrorist commando. The terrorists, it is said, had already announced that they would give back the leg-intact-along with the boot and the plywood board, only after Connors had surgery to remove his vocal cords.

It is also said that Connors' impresario would have quickly admitted that the prolongation of the singer's career was very questionable. This would be due to the fact that the United Artists Body Parts Insurance Co., which is liable for the loss of the \$2 million stompin' leg, might have denied Connors' rights.

Some Connors' fans, moved by extremely violent indignation, demonstrated Tuesday in Ottawa to protest against "the government's indifference at our own cultural identity". At the same time, they had strong support inside Parliament when one of Connors' most frivolous and unconditioned admirer, old Dief himself, made a violent attack against the Prime Minister's "foreign tastes and apathy towards Canadian cultural problems" and summoned him to intervene personally in the Connors' affair if he doesn't want me to do it at his place.

But that was not enough to affect Mr. Trudeau's famous impassiveness and it only won the old Lion a gentle smile from the Prime Minister. "Because of these terrorists' name, it seems to me," Mr. Trudeau condescendingly answered, "that Mr. Connors is responsible for his own grief."

"Had he sung more about horses rather than about tomatoes and potatoes, we would not have to deplore what is now happening to him", Mr. Trudeau explained evasively.

by our roving country music correspondent, Polichinelle, of the Gloss and Fail

State of Siege is a war film. In its universal terms the film portrays that continual battle between the haves and the have nots, between the few who fight with bestial brutality to protect their own selfish interests, against the many who pay for their own oppression out of their own meagre resources.

In its particularity State of Siege looks to one page of the recent history of Uruguay to coalesce and make explicit the complex complicity of 'outsiders' in this oppression; and its success in this is such that we know the film could just as well have been set elsewhere - in Brazil for example, or with prophetic insight, in Chile.

State of Siege is a tough film to take. There is insufficient historical detail to comfort the audience with the thought that it could never happen here. The context is dependent only to the extent that the semblance of democratic government and vociferous free press which remains is impotent against a force which recognises no national borders and knows no national home.

This force is no outsider, for it is within almost every state in the world today. It is a force which in terms of gross national product constitutes the world's third largest country, yet which has only international aspirations. It is a force which protects its international interests by the use of national repressive regimes, providing situations where society's right-wing pervers are only too ready to surface to do the policing.

This force is composed of the huge landholdings, the international banks and the multi-national corporations. And if the U. S. is the main creator of and

State of Siege — Exposing us to a slice of reality

provider for the repressive arms of this force this is only because at this particular point in time the U. S. happens to house the greatest concentration of power of this conglomerate.

It is against this background that Uruguay's Tupamaros guerillas have evolved, not I think, because they feel they have any particular historical role to play, but rather because their

humanity will not allow them to acquiesce in their own extinction as human beings.

There is no dogma or rhetoric in the words the Tupamaros speak, only a love and tolerance for mankind which, even in the face of terrible cruelty, makes them loathe to kill one who has been responsible for much of their pain and suffering. Even this final decision is taken in full recognition of the democratic rights for which they are fighting.

So what is there to say about State of Siege? If it wasn't for the fact that film reviews might get people interested enough to go see a film they might not have gone to see otherwise, I would say there was nothing to say about it.

For to say anything about such a film in a column such as this, is to question its validity. Its to say, "Yes, excellent, a very creative and artistic production," or, "No, not as good as his last one," but I hope he makes another," which, with State of Siege is as irrelevant as it would be to make such comments on news pictures of bombing in Vietnam or fighting in the Middle East.

State of Siege is a slice of a life which most of us, for the present, are protected from fully experiencing by that very force which controls our lives and which the film is all about.

State of Siege seeks to remove this protective layer and expose to us, experientially rather than theoretically, society's real enemy. This is why American state governments have suppressed the film at different times. State of Siege is a war film.

by Roger Swan



Cleveland Quartet

Keeping the revolution in music

It was Wednesday, October 24, 8 p. m. in Convocation Hall.

The quartet appeared on stage: three men in dark suits (one wore a blue shirt) and a lady wearing a mauve velvet evening dress.

The audience applauded and waited.

It looked like a string quartet performance about to begin.

Donald Weilerstein and Peter Salaff readied their violins as Paul Katz steadied his cello and Martha Strongin Katz lifted her viola.

Beethoven's Quartet in B-Flat Major, Opus 18, No. 6, filled the hall, and the hall responded with acoustics befitting such a professional performance. The quartet performed the set with fine precision in both music and ballet. The dance of the performers assured the audience of their enthusiasm and sincerity and added visual beauty to the fullness of sound. Movement flowed into movement. The sound was smooth but very dynamic. The audience became totally involved.

The stage ballet was stunning as heads were tossed to dance with rising bows, and feet and legs responded to the music of a master. Bodies swayed with artistic license, reinforcing, for the audience, the idea that chamber music was not dead but a blossoming art form.

Applause was rich, and the quartet left the stage to assess their strategies for the second act. Jo-Ann Holditch, second year music major, managed the technical portion of the performance with ease and competence worthy of mention. Stagecraft moved smoothly and props were quickly and proficiently arranged. (Three music students take turns supervising the Con Hall performances).

The second act began with an "aside" as Katz prepared the audience for what was to follow. Slonimsky, he explained, is the nephew of a well known, Russian-born, American musicologist. He studied, himself, at the Leningrad Conservatory as a composition major. He is known for his more conservative compositions, "Of which this is not one". Slonimsky (1932-) takes an innovative approach to traditional music styles. His "Antiphones" is a curious arrangement, indicating no precise rhythms or dynamics and relying heavily on quarter tonality.

Instructions to the musicians (in the arrangement) include phrases such as "stage center" and "hit in middle of fingerboard with screw of the bow".

"Antiphones" imitates synagogal chants of 4000 years P. C. Priest musicians are represented in the bodies of the four stringed instruments and conversations are carried on with harmonies and responses seeping at times across stage and at times across the hall proper.

"Antiphones" begins curiously with no one on stage. The music of two violins and a viola build from back-stage, and as the performers finally emerge from behind the curtains, a cello replies from the back of the auditorium.

The cello eventually approaches the stage as the violins traverse the stage. The priests walk about the room singing and chanting in quarter tones and wild glissandos, until finally they all gather "centre stage". Flamenco cello (percussive accompaniment to

the chants, as the cellist bows the body of the instrument) adds to the overwhelming effect of the piece.

Smiles and awed expressions attack the faces of the audience, and everyone is glad the hall is filled, nearly to capacity, with quartet appreciators. No one should miss this creation, they all think. Rousing applause and along series of stage calls end the piece. The quartet is pleased, and everyone breaks for intermission.

The quartet reappears solemnly, and Katz prepares the audience once more. The passing of Pablo Cassals is the passing of a great musician, teacher friend, and revolutionary, he explains. All his life, Cassals used his marvellous talent to fight oppression and Fascism.

Today he is buried, but his memory is with us tonight. Cassals' favourite music, a Brahms Quartet, is performed in memory of the great cellist.

The Brahms piece mesmerizes the performers, who sadly bring it to its final cadence. The audience is again spell-bound and deeply respectful. The harmony of silence perfects the ending, and the only perceptible sound is the music of falling snowflakes outside Con Hall. Cassals is remembered well.

The quartet begins the final piece: Mendelssohn's "Quartet in E-Flat Major, Opus 44, No. 3." The music is sweet and flowing; the ballet returns to the performance. The scherzo playfully interrupts the allegro vivace, and then proceeds smoothly to the adagio. Mendelssohn would even have forgiven the sole "wrong note", as it reminds the

audience that the quartet is still human, a notion that has been slightly in question throughout the evening's hypnotically beautiful renderings of old and new masters.

Applause is enthusiastic, now, as stage call follows stage call, and the audience implores the quartet to continue. We are finished, the Quartet teases. No, no, the audience insists. All right, then, but just one more piece, they compromise.

Weilerstein takes the lead. "You enjoyed Slonimsky" he remembers, "so we will end with another modern: Charles Ives". The second movement of Ives' second string quartet is offered as appropriately daring: "The Argument." Ives fills the score with descriptive instructions: andante emascuato, shutup rollo. The strings perform an incredible argument, complete with foot stamping, whimpering, pleading, and tears. Ives' imagination is proven. The evening is a remarkable success.

The Cleveland Quartet is quartet-in-residence at the State University of New York at Buffalo. If you can still cross that border, and if you ever do, whatever else, find the Cleveland Quartet and let them amaze you. They are terribly unamerican -- it's obvious when they play. They keep the revolution with them in their music. We wish them success.

by sperare: b.

Dr. P. J. Gaudet

Dr. D. G. Kot

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LETTERS

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Whither GATE?

Poundmaker Collective,

I feel I must respond to the article on GATE written by E. Plawiuk and published in the Oct. 9-14 issue of your paper. It is unfortunate that a gay person was unable to write the article, although it would seem there may have been some contact with persons of GATE.

Having been what might be termed tangentially involved with GATE since early in its inception in Edmonton, and also with persons involved in the national organizing force previous to that I feel I do have some expertise in relating what I consider are some of the significant aspects both past and present of the organization.

As noted in the article GATE initially was one individual, and the evolution of the organization into its present state has largely been dependent upon the character or personality of that individual. Although purporting to represent all gays on socio-political issues, more often than not the views expressed were of only a few individuals. The talk shows during the initial stages frequently reflected the talker's own prejudices and also his naivete with respect to the homosexual world. Although searching out acceptance by "straights", he frequently showed little tolerance for gays experiencing or practicing a different homosexual lifestyle. Initially GATE was a one man program - a ship with a captain but no mates.

Interestingly enough, people drifted into or through the organization, seeking counselling, information, or whatever. Again it would seem evident to the writer that there was a failure to objectively put forward gay life as it is - rather it was GATE and the founder's own homosexual lifestyle which was propounded. Counselling as such was genuine, but because of the above mentioned inadequacies, and perhaps the naivete of the founder there were problems. People came, perhaps returned, but soon faded either into the oblivion of the straight world or into other aspects or styles of homosexual functioning. Occasionally individuals stayed on, but this was the exception. Slowly the organization grew and GATE continued in the development of its own lifestyle. Now it is an active collective, and though the writer admits to very limited contact with them since this development, I can see no reason to suspect there have been any major changes.

This is not to decry GATE for obviously it serves a useful function, especially for the collective members. But again I must emphasize that it is dependent upon accepting and promoting certain aspects of the gay world. It certainly satisfies the needs of certain individuals, but it still fails to provide an objective and fair evaluation of gay life.

It is unfortunate, in my opinion, that they want to be understood as humans and not "faggots" for faggots is what they are. Just as the truly self-confident Negro is not shaken by Nigger so the self-confident homosexual will not be set back by faggot, fairy, gearbox, and so on. It is the writer's opinion that these are colorful explicit terms far more meaningful than homosexual and

not derogatory if one is self-assured in one's own homosexual role.

It is also unfortunate that attempts to de-emphasize the sex angle are made, for it is this very basis that the group is organized. If it was strictly for social camaraderie then it is doubtful that these individuals would ever join together. Although most of the interaction is on a social and not a physical level, the *raison d'être* is still sex.

The reason for failure of the gay community to accept GATE is superficial at least. The existence and nature of GATE is not that well known despite its varied publicity campaigns. Persons who have knowledge of GATE usually have learned either through filtering into the gay world through GATE or from an individual who has done the same that what the organization has to offer is extremely limited. Persons in the gay community who see GATE as being in any way militant are in the minority. GATE isn't popular because of the off-flavor that it has had in days past.

That homosexuality is as varied as heterosexuality, though of fewer persons in number, is logically going to lead to fragmentation and is not in itself bad. That certain bars cater to the faggot homosexual is true of most cities, but it is not necessarily the bars which spawn this. And certainly it isn't drinking in such bars with faggots that leads to adopting similar behavior patterns. Just as certainly, there are several bars in Edmonton which cater to different life-styles of homosexuals (and I use the word cater cautiously because I don't feel it is quite the appropriate word.)

In essence I am saying GATE has all the failures of any unique homosexual organization. It, too, caters to certain types of homosexuals. Certainly it is worth investigating, just as "less savory" aspects of the gay world should be investigated. If it offers what you want, then that is great. But if it doesn't offer what you want then seek elsewhere, but don't return to anonymity. Every homosexual can fit into the gay scene somewhere. But don't be impatient to find a niche, for the first won't necessarily be the most comfortable. Look around, try, experiment. Perhaps GATE will be it, or perhaps Club 70, or perhaps local washrooms or even the Coffee Cup Cabaret. Once you have found where you feel comfortable, no matter what others say or feel, then do your thing, and never be ashamed to say that you are gay.

I hesitate in signing my name because of the professional position which I currently hold which could be adversely affected by this article. Although truthful when confronted with the question "Are you gay?" I see no reason for "publicly" announcing it either. Should anyone have comments which they wish to direct to me personally, this could be done through E. Plawiuk who I have known for some time. All questions will be answered.

Peace in Brotherhood
Ramon

So what's going on up North?

Dear POUNDMAKER:

I spent a year in Inuvik. So far, the N. W. T. government has been promoting the sale of booze by not giving decent housing to natives and newcomers. Very few decent homes. It takes about a year to get an apartment and you can't get a house unless you have kids (it also takes that long to get one).

The N. W. T. government is now sending an invitation to everybody to quit boozing like crazy. There is a free dis-

tribution of a comic book called "Captain Al Cohol".

So the Northerners' attention has been oriented toward their drinking problem and who cares about the pipeline issue?

I believe the POUNDMAKER should give its readers a view of the alcohol problem along with the even more critical housing situation.

I wish some readers will voice their opinions and feelings about the issue.
Claude Manseau
78th Street

Finally: action at Alberta Hospital

Dear POUNDMAKER:

On June 30th, I wrote a letter to that other Edmonton newspaper refuting the point of view they had attempted to put across in a June 27 article on psychosurgery, an article which in misconception and execution was a typical example of JOURNALISM at its best. That paper did not print the letter. However, some time later the POUNDMAKER saw fit to do so. Thank you.

On August 27, I wrote another letter to Dr. C. P. Hellon, to bring to his attention the deplorable quality of the food being served at Alberta Hospital. The other paper did not print this either, but again, POUNDMAKER did. Again, thank you.

The most recent (Oct. 15) issue of POUNDMAKER includes a letter which I wrote to Grant Notley when it became obvious that no action was going to be taken by the Dept. of Health & Social Development without some outside pressure being applied. Mr. Notley was first contacted by the same people who came to our aid by bringing the problem to

the attention of POUNDMAKER.

Well, thanks to these people, thanks to Mr. Notley, many thanks to POUNDMAKER, and none at all to the other newspaper (?), results are beginning to show themselves. I have been informed that a representative of Flamert, Flamert & Cochran has been retained to make a study of the food being served here. In three weeks she will report to the provincial government, and discussions will take place to determine if and how food standards here should be improved.

Obviously, POUNDMAKER differs from that other paper in being willing to use its pages as a forum for public opinion, and in being unafraid of stepping on corporate or governmental toes. For this you are to be applauded. I have no doubt that without the publicity you gave to the food question, it would have been far more difficult to have any action taken. Thank you once more.

Sincerely yours,
Mr. C. F. Kjeldsen

A sterling example of axiomatic epistlery

Lawnorder Manor,
Pie-in-the-Skyville,
Canada, U. S. A.

Dear Sir or Madman,

It is with deep regret that I note that your newspaper (as you have the temerity to call it), which claims to be a newspaper of the students of the University of Alberta, Inc., is concerning itself with things which are no business of students and should be left to those of us who are older, wiser and richer (tee-hee), such as Chile, Oil sands, Quebec, American Imperialism (I mean, of course, benevolence - silly me), the Kraut and Grape boycotts, Women's Liberation and other such COMMIE PLOTS.

All this when you should be telling them all about how nice that lovely President Mantor and that super Lord (oops, sorry, Mr.) Delaney are, and campaigning for a well-earned pay raise

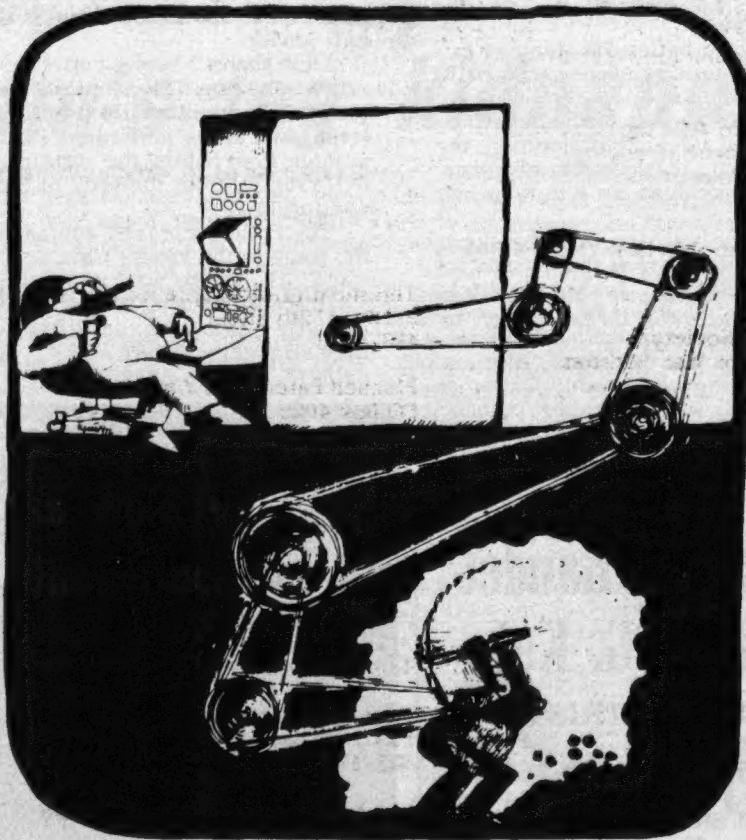
for that hard-working Darrell Ness, (How would you like your contract revealed, duckie?).

Even your student news fails to stress the grand job that Your Fathers in Heaven, the GFC are doing, and all for your own good too.

What those students need is some nice stories about how fine everything is, and a bucket of sand to bury their heads in.

In view of your continued perversity in continuing to stir up thinking not only among students but in the whole community, I feel I have no alternative but to send the enclosed donation for the Bulldoze North Garneau Fund on the condition that you 'orrible lot sit in one of the houses being demolished.

Yours sincerely,
Colonel J. Thumbup-Myass
(Deceased)



graphic: Claudius Ceccon/LNS

Volunteer!

For further information on any of the following available volunteer positions, please contact the Volunteer Action Centre at 11011 Jasper Avenue or phone 482-6431.

Persons willing to offer transport for disabled and sick persons, young and old, and further to offer companionship and comfort are always needed.

Evelyn Unger School needs mature volunteer teacher aides to help in their work with hearing handicapped children. Job involves making materials, working direct with teachers, helping with field trips, etc.

Primrose Place Day Care centre need a volunteer to sort periodicals and articles in their library and help generally in this area. Anytime from 7:15 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday to Friday. Could come in on weekends or evenings.

City Parks and recreation are looking for volunteers to help with swimming lessons for disabled children. Persons interested should have sound swimming ability and be able to relate on a one to one basis with children.

Canadian Mental Health need Community Lifeline Volunteers to work on a one to one basis with ex-psychiatric patients recently discharged from hospital.

Eastwood Health Clinic require volunteers to assist in screening grade one children for vision and hearing, under the supervision of a public nurse.

L. Y. Cairns Vocational School require volunteer teacher aides to assist classroom teachers in the performance of various duties including material preparation, work supervision and field trips.

Volunteers are needed to help pre-school deaf children and older children with multiple hearing handicaps. Morning and afternoon placements are available.

Are you over 18 years of age, male,

and interested in becoming a "Big Brother"? A local agency needs volunteers who feel that they would like to participate in this program.

Interdisciplinary Committee for Environmental Quality require volunteers to sort and compile information on the environment. Genuine interest and writing background necessary.

Day Care Centre need volunteers to help with the children between the hours of 4:00 and 6:00 p.m.

A craft shop selling only the work of handicapped persons needs volunteers who can help with sales, offer transportation, participate in the design of

craft articles and help in the project generally.

Volunteer tutors are urgently needed to help children in mathematics and reading, in all areas of Edmonton. Training provided.

The Alberta Association for the Dependent Handicapped needs volunteers to work with handicapped individuals.

Drivers are urgently wanted for transporting handicapped children to schools, senior citizens and persons in need of direct medical and social service.

The Y. W. C. A. need volunteers to transport new Canadians to and from English Conversation Classes in Rio-Terrace, leave approximately 1:15 p.m. and return to the Y. W. C. A. at approximately 3:30 p.m.

Part-time and full-time volunteers able to assist in physical, social and cultural programs are needed at the Edmonton Day Centre for ex-psychiatric patients.

Allen Gray Auxiliary Hospital need volunteers to work in Occupational Therapy, feeding and reading to patients.

The Unitarian Service Committee of Canada (Edmonton Branch) urgently needs volunteers to help continue its work on behalf of refugees.

Interested in volunteer work overseas for the summer with Canadian Crossroads International? Come to the ISC Lounge (next to Dinwoodie in SUB) for information from 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.

CLASSIFIED

continued

FOR SALE

35 m. m. Pentax E. S. Spotmatic II: black body, 1.4 lens, four months old, hardly been used. List price new \$395.00, must sell quickly. First reasonable offer takes. Phone 433-9773 or 439-7959.

EMPLOYMENT

Reliable young woman will do house cleaning. Call Margaret at 433-0945.

HOUSING

One bedroom, furnished basement suite for rent at 11110 - 78th Avenue. Call 433-1370 after 4:00 p.m.

One person needed to share house with three others immediately on November 1st. Separate bedroom, \$60.00 per month plus utilities. Call 439-3267 and ask for Jan or Don.

For rent: heated garage at 10504 - 75th Avenue. Phone 439-8427 or 432-5387.

Wanted: female to share house. Free room and board in exchange for cooking and light housekeeping duties. Phone 436-5954 and ask for Al.

Room to sublet beginning in November for 3 to 4 months. \$35.00 per month, North Garneau, female please, 433-4905, 11029 - Saskatchewan Drive.

4th person needed to share house near Renfrew Park. \$45 per month. Call 422-1059 evenings.

Needed: One body to live in house. Phone 433-8225.

MISCELLANEOUS

Lost between 109th Street and HUB, a Gruen Autowind chrom watch. Return to 10922 - 88th Avenue. Reward offered. Phone 439-3089 during business hours.

French tutoring, reasonable rates. Contact Dominique and Robert at 434-9214.

Professional typing. Quality guaranteed. No penalty for carbon copies, 30 cents per page. Phone John at 439-6671.

Wanted: good home for 2-year-old male black labrador retriever. Almost pedigreed. Free. Call Ross at 433-5041.

Energy workshops raising consciousness on physical, emotional, intellectual and spiritual levels using techniques from modern technology and ancient spiritual practice. Phone 453-2565.

Parents' Co-op Pre-school for children aged 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 years. Multiple choice of activities stressing creative play and positive image of oneself. Fees starting as low as \$4.50 per month for one afternoon or morning class per week. Phone 434-2436 or 435-3070.

Infinite speculations on speculative finalities. Interested in a workshop on science fiction and fantasy? Contact Howard Gantman at 432-5267 days or 433-0256 nights.

(PART 1)

Help and stuff

(PART 2 LAST WEEK AND NEXT WEEK)

Crisis and General Info

Advice, Information and Direction (AID): 24-hour phone, central advice and referral for Edmonton 423-6227 10006 - 107th Street

Salvation Army Suicide Prevention 422-2727

Help (8:30 am to 4:30 pm) (For downtown area assistance in coping) 6th floor, CN Tower 425-5976

City of Edmonton Info Desk (8:30-4:30) City Hall 425-3131

Alexander Ross Society Help and info for War Resisters 434-3802

Debtors Assistance Board 102A Avenue and 97th Street 423-7861

The Demosthenes Club Help for stutterers, Apt. 11 11217-124 Street 455-8136

Student Help Room 250 SUB 432-4358

Birthright-Emergency Pregnancy Service (9-11am, 7-9pm) 9947 - 104th Street 423-2852, 488-1285

Pregnancy - Family Planning

Edmonton Birth Control and Abortion Referral Service 11812 - 95th Street Susan 439-3689 (anytime); Lea 489-1793 (after 6 pm); Betsy 433-0744 (after 6 pm); Terry 466-5305

MOVE (association to assist unwed mothers) 9917 - 116th Street (9 to 4) 482-4313

Threshold (group home for unwed moms) 9918 - 112th Street 488-9198

Planned Parenthood Association PO Box 4022 433-8220

University Health Service 439-4991

Dope and Alcohol

Project Recovery (emergency situations) 11208 - 100th Avenue 488-1018; 488-1559

Methadone Clinic 10979 - 102nd Street 425-1381

Edmonton Drug Treatment Centre 9911 - 109th Street 423-1817

Alcoholics Anonymous 422-2764

Point 3 Project (in-patient; out-patient treatment and counselling for drugs and alcohol) #607 10339-124th Street (office) 10029 - 116th Street (Unit #1) 488-3003; 488-8388

Hostels

Single Men's Hostel (8:30 pm to 4:30 pm) All single men over 18. 10014 - 105A Avenue 423-3402

Women's Overnight Shelter 10218 - 108th Street 424-5768

Chimo Youth Retreat Centre (14 to 18 yr. olds with home probs) 11302 - 100th Avenue 482-5047

Bissel Men's Centre 9560 - 103A Avenue 424-1728

Y. W. C. A. 10032 - 103rd Street 422-8176

Y. M. C. A. 10030 - 102A Avenue 424-8047

Community Action - Social Development

Action Group of the Disabled 10008 - 107th Street 435-1790

Alberta Federation of Labour 454-6307

Edmonton Committee for Justice in the Food Industry (ECJFI) 11047 - 89 Avenue 433-2808

Edmonton Anti-Pollution Group 10006 - 107th Street 423-1136

Save Tomorrow -- Oppose Pollution PO Box 1633 434-3302

Edmonton Social Planning Council 10006 - 107th Street 424-0331

Humans on Welfare 9767 - Jasper Avenue 424-7924

Pensioners Concerned PO Box 5882, Station "L"

Boyle Street Community Services Co-op 10348 - 96th Street 424-4106

West 10 12225 - 105th Avenue 482-6511

Area 12 Action Group 9758 - 83th Avenue 439-3669

Area 13 Co-ordinating Council 6226 Fulton Road 466-1144

North East Edmonton Rate Payer's Association 476-1207

The Quebec election:

Where has all the nationalism gone?

by Joel Novek

A considerable amount of the attention focused on the upcoming Quebec election has been devoted to speculation about the eventual size of the popular vote for the Parti Quebecois.

Compared to the dull campaigns being waged by the other parties, especially by Bourassa's Liberals, the PQ still makes good copy.

One reason for this lies in the strong emotions aroused by the PQ's mercurial leader, Rene Levesque. Rightwingers cringe at the very mention of his name while those of left persuasion are instinctively attracted to him, though seldom without certain misgivings.

Then there is the thrill factor. Questions like "What happens if the PQ wins?" or "Will Quebec really secede?" have retained their capacity to divert our attention, at least momentarily, from our almost single-minded obsession with the problems of oil and gas and other resources.

Nevertheless, a close scrutiny of current political trends in Quebec indicates that the proportion of the popular vote given to parties which are explicitly nationalist in orientation will be smaller and more fragmented than at any time since World War II.

The PQ and what remains of the once mighty Union Nationale are the two parties which are explicitly nationalist in appeal. Bourassa's Liberals claim to be the only federalist party in Quebec while the Creditistes remain an enigma.

Most projections from recent polls put the PQ somewhere between 20-30% of the popular vote, while the Union Nationale will be hard pressed to get even 10% of the total. This means that the combined total of the two parties will probably be less than 40% of the popular vote, an inordinately low figure when you consider the potential for nationalism in Quebec.

This point is illustrated by looking at previous recent history. In the 1940's and 50's, the strongly nationalist and provincially oriented Union Nationale of Maurice Duplessis was returned with overwhelming majorities or substantial pluralities of the popular vote.

High point

Perhaps the high point of nationalist political activity in Quebec occurred in the elections of 1962 and 1966, at the height of the Quiet Revolution, when the Liberal "equipe de tonnerre" of Lesage, Levesque and Gerin-Lajoie, which had moved from its earlier pro-federalist position to a more nationalistic stance, faced the still formidable Union Nationale led by the wily Daniel Johnson.

Since then the Liberals have reverted to their previous federalist position, Levesque has left the Liberals to found the PQ, the Union Nationale has suffered a disastrous decline in popular support and the Creditistes have emerged as a major force on the provincial scene. The leading beneficiary of these changes has been Robert Bourassa whose unexciting brand

of "lucrative federalism" has prevailed, largely due to the failure of his opponents to develop a strong nationalist opposition party which appeals to all segments of Quebec society.

Duplessis' success

The great success of Maurice Duplessis can largely be attributed to his ability to unite the diverse elements of French Canada. His own brand of political and constitutional nationalism reflected the aspirations of the traditional elites of Quebec -- the professional men and clerics who dominated French Canadian society. Despite this and despite his extreme anti-labour bias, Duplessis commanded surprising support among the urban workers of Montreal and Quebec, while the backbone of his power base lay in the rural constituencies.

It was this nationalist coalition of professional elites, urban workers and rural habitants which left Quebec in a precarious balance, never quite in and never quite out of Confederation, for over fifteen years.

Changes set in motion during the Quiet Revolution (1959 - 1966) tended to erode this nationalist coalition. Expanded educational and employment opportunities for French Canadians led to the growth of a new middle class in Quebec. This new petty bourgeoisie, located mainly in the educational and public sectors of the economy, gave its enthusiastic support to Lesage's "maîtres-ché-nous" programme.

When the Liberals under Bourassa reverted to their previous federalist position, this new middle class split along federalist vs. nationalist lines. Some, realizing just how lucrative "federalism" could be for them, have opted for the federalist position. Sociologist Maurice Pinard has termed them the "privileged" federalists.

Others, believing that their aspirations can best be realized in an independent Quebec under middle class leadership, have opted for the PQ. Pinard has termed them the "privileged" separatists. Meanwhile, the urban working class no longer gives its support to the Union Nationale. The PQ appears to have made significant inroads among urban workers, especially in the Montreal area, but the precise relationship between the PQ and the urban proletariat remains to be clarified by the election results.

At the same time, the Union Nationale has given way to the Creditistes among a large number of conservative-minded rural Québécois, dissatisfied with both the radical reforms of recent years and their own inferior economic position in Quebec society.

Bourassa wins

This erosion and fragmentation of the nationalist coalition so masterfully put together by Duplessis, has had at least two major consequences. It has allowed Bourassa to win in 1970 and, barring any last minute upsets, he will win again on the 29th. Furthermore, it

has created a political vacuum in Quebec with no party, at present, emerging to take place of the old Union Nationale; that is, a nationalist party capable of appealing to all sections of Quebec society.

However, this situation will most likely change in the future. A transformed PQ, which has moderated its present stance on social policy and separatism, may emerge in the coming years as a centre-left nationalist party with considerable appeal in Quebec.

At present the PQ's strength is too heavily concentrated in the Montreal area. In order to be considered as a serious alternative to the Liberals, the PQ must break out of its bastion in east-end Montreal and appeal to the large "silent majority" of Québécois who are suspicious of its radical image and indifferent to its separatist message.

Polls have shown that the proportion of French Canadians favouring separatism over the last few years has hovered around the 15% to 20% mark, with little likelihood of rising substantially in the near future. Also, it would appear that the majority of French Canadians are

in no mood for any radical adventures.

A moderate PQ

There are strong indications that the PQ has been aware of these problems. Its present platform is decidedly moderate on most social issues and studiously avoids any direct involvement with the militant trade unions. In the coming years, the PQ may ease away from its present position on Quebec independence. This would not be too difficult; its timetable for independence, already ambiguous, would become even more obscure.

If this is the case, the PQ may succeed in rebuilding much of the old nationalist coalition in Quebec, and will have emerged as the legitimate successor to the Union Nationale -- a moderate nationalist party dedicated to keeping that province neither quite in nor quite outside of Confederation.

Joel Novek is a doctoral candidate at the University of Alberta who is writing a thesis comparing the societies of Quebec and South Africa.

Worker, student solidarity wins two victories in Montreal

at Sir George Williams

Montreal (CUPI) -- Faculty and student solidarity with workers has resulted in a victory for the striking library workers at Sir George Williams University. The settlement with the administration was reached October 21 after five weeks of pickets and boycotts.

Although final ratification of the agreement between the library workers and the Sir George administration is still about two weeks away, agreement in principle was reached on all outstanding issues at a negotiating session last Sunday night (October 21).

"We're not exactly sure why the administration caved in after five weeks of strike action," said Michel Latulippe, a technical advisor for the union from the CNTU, a confederation of Quebec trade union. "I guess the first reason was that all union members gave us complete support when we made our demands. The other reason is that professors and students were planning to boycott classes, because they need the library to do their work."

"The proposed boycott of courses

at McGill

MONTREAL (CUPI)--The strong solidarity among faculty, students, and workers at McGill University has resulted in a victory for the striking maintenance workers here. An almost deserted campus forced the university administration to capitulate to the workers' demands October 18, the fourth day of the strike. The maintenance workers, affiliated with the Quebec Federation of Labour, walked off their jobs October 15 to back demands for parity in wages and vacation benefits with workers at the Montreal French language universities, as well as for guarantees of job security and the immediate refund of 140,000 dollars they paid into a now-obsolete sick-leave plan.

The strike, the first in McGill's history, had been marked by a geometric increase of support from students, faculty, and non-academic staff at McGill.

A small but well-organized group of student and faculty supporters, with advance knowledge of the strike, played a major part in organizing the campus support for the strikers. Such was the preparation that, by the first day of the strike, a rally attended by more than 1000 people was held and classes had already begun to be cancelled. At the

made the big difference," said Nancy Marrelli. "The administration just didn't want this week to happen. When they found out what was going to happen this week, they began to negotiate seriously." Marrelli's one of the union negotiators.

The union appears to be satisfied with wages in the new contract. All full-time library workers will be receiving at least \$100 weekly in June 1974. As well, the administration has agreed to pay at least \$100 gross in retroactive pay. This applies even for employees who started working two days before the strike.

When asked why the administration did this, Michel Latulippe said: "The university saved at least \$7500 weekly while the strike was on, so this helped them give a bit more retroactive pay." The university gave the library workers a reasonable salary offer because, Latulippe explained, "if they had any ideas about getting the union to lower its demands, they had to forget them when they found the library workers were prepared to fight for their demands."

end of that day, almost everyone was aware of the issue.

Anti-sab squads were successful in preventing scab labour from working when some students began to clean up rising garbage heaps.

By the fourth day of the strike, over half of the classes had been cancelled. The library services were shut down because the non-unionized library workers risked their jobs and walked off in sympathy. In addition, the plumbers, electricians, computer workers and printers had walked off, supporting their fellow workers.

The threat of a complete shutdown was painfully obvious to the administration. The union negotiators were called on the telephone and the strike was settled, on the phone, within an hour.

The workers received a few cents more in wages giving them parity with their counterparts at other Montreal campuses, and what they wanted in vacation benefits. The university agreed to return 100,000 dollars of their sick-leave owing them. And, the union was assured of job security: the administration guaranteed that non-union guards will not be performing union jobs.

SPEEDREADING COURSE

2 classes of 8 sessions each beginning Mon. Nov. 5 and ending Wed. Nov. 28

(Nov. 5, 7, 12, 14, 19, 21, 26, & 28)

classes held on Mondays and Wednesdays in Room 259 Civil Engineering Bldg.

6-8pm and 8:30-10:30pm

Non-Students \$40

Students \$35

Phone 482-6567